

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000



October 21, 1925



DAVID AND GOLIATH

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

Re-Investing Your Coupons



PRESENT your coupons as they fall due and they will be paid by this bank.

AN excellent plan is to deposit the proceeds in a Savings Account until you have accumulated enough for further investment.

26

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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Reserve Fund \$20,000,000



When the Mail Comes In

THIS farmer's cows pay him a good monthly income.

A larger milk cheque will reward the farmer who is constantly adding better cows to his stock.

Ask for a copy of our Farmer's Account Book. You will find it useful in managing your farm.

The Royal Bank of Canada



FROM		TO	
Montreal—Nov. 4—S.S. Melita		to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp	
Montreal—Nov. 5—S.S. Metagama		to Belfast, Glasgow	
Montreal—Nov. 6—S.S. Montré		to Liverpool	
Quebec—Nov. 11—S.S. Empress of France		to Cherbourg, Southampton	
Montreal—Nov. 13—S.S. Montcalm		to Liverpool	
Montreal—Nov. 18—S.S. Minnedosa		to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp	
Montreal—Nov. 19—S.S. Marburn		to Belfast, Glasgow	
Montreal—Nov. 20—S.S. Montclare		to Liverpool	
Quebec—Nov. 25—S.S. Montclair		to Liverpool	
St. John—Dec. 5—S.S. Montrose		to Liverpool	
St. John—Dec. 10—S.S. Melita		to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp	
St. John—Dec. 11—S.S. Metagama		to Glasgow, Liverpool	
St. John—Dec. 16—S.S. Montclare		to Liverpool	

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SPECIAL TRAINS AND THROUGH CARS FROM WESTERN CANADA DIRECT TO SHIP'S SIDE

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In the Political Field

Who Pays Election Costs?

R. L. Calder, K.C., is running as an Independent in a Montreal constituency, and he has been telling the electors a few homely truths about the way elections are financed, and who pays the bill. He says:

"Men who are in active politics know they are not watched between elections, and they know that they can get elected again if they only have a better organization than the other side. What is the result? The function calls forth the organ and to-day the organization is greater than the elector, and because of that no poor man can get into politics unless he is one of the most self-sacrificing individuals in the community, because he has to pay the elector or somebody to bring the elector to register, pay to get them to vote, then he has to send a poll card and literally the elector advertises himself as if he were a political pink pill that has to be bought before he can be taken."

"Mr. Calder cited constituencies not above the standard of 26,000 votes that had cost \$80,000 to both parties, and continued: 'Now, if a man goes to parliament after spending \$40,000 or \$50,000 to be elected he gets \$16,000 for his four terms of office, and I tell you that he is going to recoup himself somewhere. If you have 245 men who have had to be elected in that way, and that is almost the only way they can be elected, they will recoup themselves with the government or with the enemies of the government, and the government or the enemies of the government will recoup themselves against the country by getting excessive privileges.'"

The Duty on Implements

The attitude of the implement manufacturers with reference to the 1924 budget was dealt with by Hon. Vincent Massey, speaking at Ebenezer. He had sincerely thought that the original budget proposals would injure the implement industry, but events having demonstrated otherwise he was willing to admit himself mistaken. When study and experience showed him that his opinion was wrong, consistency ceased to be a virtue, and became something closely resembling dishonesty of mind, he said, amid applause. He read a long statement which, after recounting his opposition to the reductions in 1914, concluded as follows:

"What has happened since to change my view? Before the discussion was over the government left the farm implement industry, in the final adjustment of compensations, in substantially the same position it occupied before the reductions were made. A year-and-a-half of practical study of the tariff issue has brought me to the conviction that the fears of the industry which I fully shared a year-and-a-half ago were unfounded, and I believe that the increasing prosperity of the industry as a whole is an irrefutable answer to the charge that any injury was done to it by the budget of 1924."

Liberals Support Drury

Liberals of North Simcoe in convention on October 6, decided to support Ernest C. Drury, former premier of Ontario, Progressive candidate for the riding in the forthcoming federal contest.

A resolution adopted by the convention stated that there were already two candidates in the field in North Simcoe, "one advocating policies inimical to those of the present government and the other advocating a fiscal policy similar to that of the Liberal party."

"We believe," said the resolution further, "that the Progressive candidate E. C. Drury, if elected to parliament would oppose the fiscal policies advanced by the Conservative party." It stated the opinion that if a Liberal candidate was placed in the field the election of "a representative opposed to our policy would be assured," therefore all Liberals were urged "to make every effort in opposition to the Conservative party and its policy in this riding."

Royal Winter

ROYAL COLISEUM FAIR TORONTO ONT.

November 13-21, Inclusive

Exhibitors

It's up to you to make the "1925 Royal" another big success.

Your co-operation and entries will do it.

List your Entries Early.

Entry Lists Close October 24

World's foremost Livestock and Agricultural Indoor Exposition.

For advance information and Prize List write to A. P. WESTERVELT, General Manager, York Building, King and York Streets, Toronto, Ont.

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Dominion Livestock Branch Special Prizes for Commercial Sheep and Hogs

CALGARY, NOVEMBER 3 to 6, 1925

Show Entries Close October 24

Judging—November 3

Auction Sale of Swine (morning) and Cattle (afternoon) Nov. 4; Sheep, Nov. 5

Entries Include:

75 Cattle of the Hereford, Shorthorn, Angus and Holstein breeds.

245 Rams and 59 Ewes of the Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk and Hampshire breeds and 40 Grade Ewes.

20 Boars and 10 Sows of the Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth breeds.

An exceptionally fine offering from the best herds in the province.

Catalogue of entries may be obtained from: JOHN WILSON, President

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With the opening of the poultry shipping season you will be looking for a reliable house. This firm has on its books hundreds of satisfied shippers, many of whom send all their poultry to us. Why not follow their lead and get complete satisfaction?

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg

Spring Chickens, over 4½ lbs., 18-19c; 3-4 lbs., 16-17c
HENS over 6 lbs., 17-18c; 5-6 lbs., 15-16c; 4-5 lbs., 13c

Ducks 12-13c

Turkeys Best Market Price

Prompt Payments—Crates on request

Standard Produce Co.

45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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THE OLD RELIABLE POULTRY HOUSE

HENS 5½ lbs. and over, 15-16c; 4-5½ lbs., 13-15c; under 4 lbs., 10-11c
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 18-20c
Chickens, 13-5 lbs., 15-17c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.

97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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for Thanksgiving Day. The market for Turkeys should be active and prices should be good. We are unable to quote a price, but absolutely guarantee to pay highest market price.

Live Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 17-18c; 4-5 lbs., good condition, 15½-16½c; 3-4 lbs., 14-15c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, 18c; 5-6 lbs., 15-16c; 4-5 lbs., 13c

Roosters 9c

Geese, good condition 13c

Ducks, good condition 12-13c

DRESSED POULTRY

We will give you a square deal for all poultry, according to the quality.

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until November 6, inclusive. Write for crates if required.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.
91-95 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

For a Good Index to Prices read the Classified Ads.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 200 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVIII

October 21, 1925

No. 42

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P. M. ABEL
Associate Editor

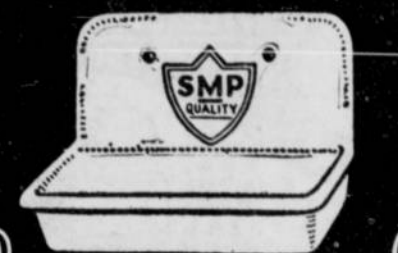
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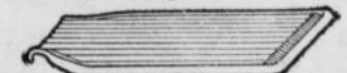
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A Real Sink for \$13.00

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Price, complete, \$13.00



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In the Political Field

Recommending a Progressive

The Liberal convention for Prince Edward-Lennox, decided not to run a candidate but to give support to E. J. Sexsmith, the Progressive nominee. Referring to Mr. Sexsmith, the president of the Lennox Liberal Association said that he had "been very sympathetic and assisting to the King government. In several instances he had proven as much assistance as half a dozen ordinary supporters. In all reasonable lines we will find him supporting Premier King."

Silence of the Veterans

The Toronto Star points out that Mr. Meighen's old ministers are not helping him in this campaign. It says: "In Quebec Normand has retired, Belly has retired, Ballantyne has retired, Blondin and Doherty are taking no part in the fight. Of Mr. Meighen's colleagues in the Union government three, in the persons of Hon. Messrs. Reid, Foster and Kemp, are in the Senate. "There is nothing to hinder a senator from taking part in an election. But these three veteran politicians are significantly silent for the most part in the present campaign. The voice of Sir George Foster was recently heard, but not in support of Mr. Meighen."

Candidate at 82

F. B. Horner, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has announced that he will contest West Algoma Riding as an Independent. He is 82 years of age.

Horner was for many years an employee of the Department of Railways and Canals, being superannuated some months ago. He claims that he did not receive fair treatment in his superannuation.

The main planks in Horner's platform are: "Canada first," "relief for veterans," "the conscription of wealth to pay the national debt," "the abolition of the Senate and the Civil Service Commission," "economy, and a new ship canal for the Sault."

Why the Rush?

In a recent issue the Canadian Railway Employees' Monthly refers to railway amalgamation as follows: "So the Senate has formulated a plan by which the C.P.R. will be amalgamated with the C.N.R., the former being guaranteed its present rate of dividend. Very nice for the people of Canada, i.e., the working class and farmers, to guarantee the shareholders of the C.P.R. what they cannot guarantee themselves." In other words, why the rush to amalgamate?

McCrea Out as Independent

F. N. McCrea, for three terms Liberal representative of Sherbrooke, at Ottawa, in a statement to the press, said: "You may announce to your readers my candidature as an Independent-Liberal-Protectionist."

"It is true that I have voted independently at Ottawa," he stated. "I have nothing to retract in this connection. I am a Liberal of the school of Laurier, Fielding, Gouin, Taschereau, who were all protectionists. If the King government has departed from these principles it is not my fault. I am prepared to stand by anything I have done."

The Atholstonian Idea

The Montreal Star continues its viciously sectional appeal in terms like this:

"All we are doing is trying to shake this province (Quebec) awake to the fact that its very life is in danger, and that it must come out of the past and vote with reference to pending political issues. That is why we ask Quebec to 'put only loyal Quebecers on guard'—men who will stand with Patenaude in preventing the government of this Dominion from being handed over, holus-bolus, to the dangerously sincere spokesmen of the West, whose political vision never penetrates east of the fogs of Lake Superior."

While the Senate Laughs

Under this heading the Toronto Globe thus reproves Premier King for his remarks at Edmonton in connection with Senate reform:

"Premier King, on his western tour, has been making mention of Senate reform, but not in such manner as to indicate that he is very seriously concerned over reform of the House of Irresponsibility. Harken to this from the report of his address at Edmonton:

"Mr. King observed that Providence had been helping lately in the reform of the Senate. 'And now,' he said, the crowd laughing, 'Mr. Meighen comes along and asks you to undo the work of Providence.

"As one old Tory after another is taken to Heaven we are putting in a Liberal pledged to reform the Senate. That is the only way it can be done. It is the way ordained by Providence, the law and the constitution."

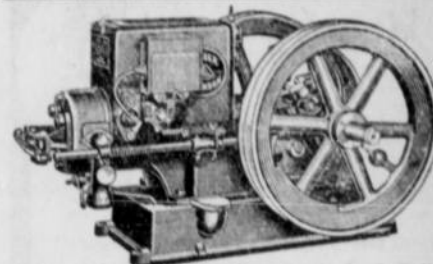
"It is the way also of evasion and escape from bounden duty. What a feather duster for a premier to wave! What trifling with a public issue. What a frivolous, meaningless sequel to the seemingly brave words at Richmond Hill a few weeks back. What a namby-pamby, nursemaid's way of expressing displeasure at persistent wrongdoing—at Edmonton, too, of all places: the very point at which hot anger might have fused itself into determined words and a firm resolve to grapple with a real evil."

Back to Patronage

Hon. E. M. Macdonald, minister of national defence, has no use for the Civil Service Commission. "To the victors belong the spoils" is still a virile principle with this ardent and devoted Liberal. In a recent speech at Amherst, N.B., he said:

"One thing I can never forgive the Union government for and that is the creation of the Civil Service Commission. Expressing my own view I say that never in any country was there ever such abandonment of the principle of responsible government as there was when this system of providing for all appointments in the country by the Civil Service Commission was originated."

Speaking on the same platform, Premier King said that the commission should be an examining body only, and appointments should be made by the ministers. Thus does the Liberal party turn its eyes toward the pork barrel.



How Long Should Engines Last?

We don't know yet. Many Fuller & Johnson Engines that have been in use for 20 years or more are still running fine.

For example: Mr. A. E. Cattermole, one of our Iowa dealers, writes:

"We have a great many Fuller & Johnson Engines in our territory running 18 and 19 years; and one we believe hasn't missed a day running in about 22 years."

That's because Fuller & Johnson Engines are designed and built to give this longer service at a big additional saving in fuel and maintenance cost. Our 1926 Models are fully described in bulletin 430. Gladly sent to power users on request.

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mend leaks instantly in all metals, hot water
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Watch your gums—bleeding a sign of trouble



Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT

FORMULA OF

J. B. Forhan, D.D.S.

SPECIALIST IN DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION

FOR THE GUMS

As sappers mine the enemy's defenses, so gum-decay tunnels through the normal gum line and produces tooth decay in its most painful form.

This gum decay or Pyorrhea is most dangerous. The gums become devitalized, relaxed. They recede. They shrink and age the mouth. Gum tenderness is present. The teeth loosen. Also Pyorrhea pockets breed bacteria which drain into the system and cause many organic diseases of mid-life.

Four people out of five over forty suffer from this Pyorrhea; but Forhan's positively prevents Pyorrhea if used in time and used consistently.

Forhan's hardens the gums. It conserves the gums that hug the teeth and hold them firm. It touches the fundamentals of tooth health in fact. And all this while you are cleansing your teeth scientifically. Forhan's is cool, antiseptic and pleasant to the taste.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment. 35c and 60c tubes. All Druggists.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.

Forhan's Limited Montreal

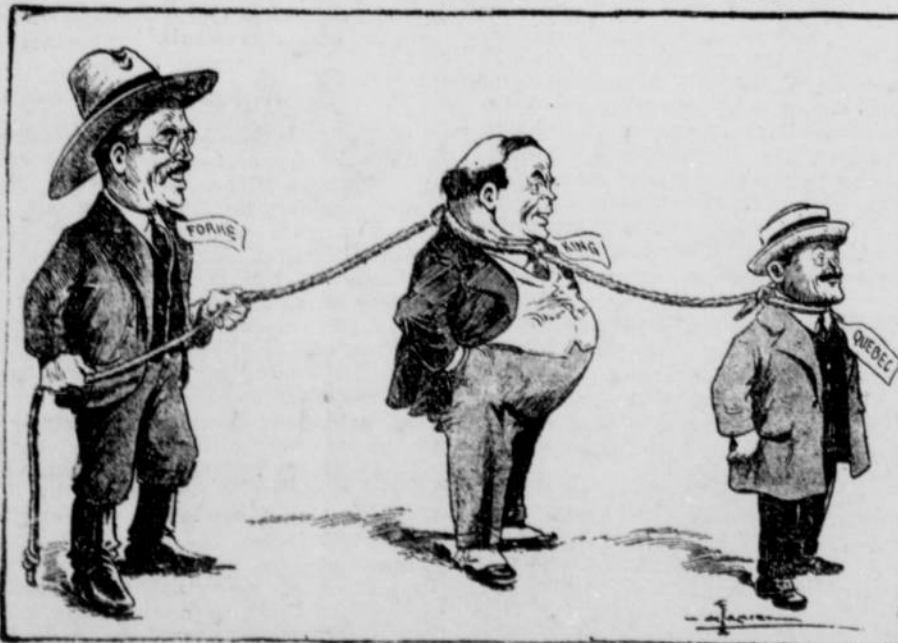
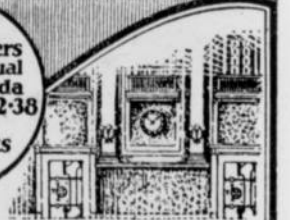
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and aroma**PATENTS**
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drug store you can obtain**GLOVER'S
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Deliveries from Seattle Ranch**ABSORBINE**
TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.will reduce inflamed, swollen
Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft
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infected sores quickly
as it is a positive antiseptic
and germicide. Pleasant to
use; does not blister or remove
the hair, and you can work the horse.
\$2.50 per bottle, delivered.
Book 7 R free.**ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind,
reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Strains, Bruises;
stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle at
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Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps.
W. F. YOUNG Inc., 196 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.**We Want Your Hides**Ship them to us and
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Harness Leather, Lace
Leather, Robes and
Raw Hide Halters,
and will supply you
at lowest cost.**EDMONTON TANNERY**
SASKATOON CANADA**"RED BOTTOM"****HOUSE
TANKS**Supplied with Tap
and Cover if desired.
12 standard sizes.Ask your dealer for
particulars.**Western Steel Products, Ltd.**
Amalgamated with Metallic Roofing Co.
WINNIPEG Ltd.Branches—Regina, Saskatoon,
Calgary, Edmonton, Port Arthur 10**A Campaign Catechism**Answers to questions asked by Guide readers in connection
with the election campaignQ.—What has the government done
about rural credits as recommended in the
Tory report?A.—Hon. F. A. Robb, acting minister
of finance, introduced a bill at the last
session of parliament providing for the
long-term credits to farmers not to
exceed a total of \$10,000,000. The bill
could only become effective by the
provinces agreeing to guarantee all
loans under it and the loans were to
take precedence over all other claims
and encumbrances, whatever, including
all school and municipal taxes. The
bill passed the House of Commons on the
last day of the session, but was thrown
out by the Senate on the ground that
sufficient time had not been given for
the proper study of the bill.**Nova Scotia Miners**Q.—Did the Progressives as a body give
an expression of opinion on the recent up-
heaval in the coal industry in Cape Breton?A.—Not as a body, and no vote was
taken on the subject in the House, but
several members of the Progressive
party took part in the numerous debates
always on the side of the workers, and
one of the most moving of the many
speeches on the subject was made by
Miss Macphail, the Progressive member
for South East Grey.Q.—Do they think nationalization of the
mines would improve matters?A.—The declaration of principles
issued by the Canadian Council of Agri-
culture and the platform adopted by
the Progressives in conference at Regina
on August 5, contain the following
clauses:"Retention in public ownership of all
natural resources and their utilization
under conditions which will protect the
public interest."Public ownership of public utilities
and their operation for the benefit of
the people."Q.—What minister in the King govern-
ment said that the budget of 1924 was
"the deathknell of protection"?

A.—Hon. C. Stewart.

Q.—What majority had the King govern-
ment in the House of Commons and by
what majorities were the budgets of 1922
to 1925, inclusive, passed?A.—The defection of two Progres-
sives in the first session of parliament
gave the King government a majority
of three in the House; this was subse-
quently reduced to one. The majority
for the budget of 1922 was 18; for
1923, eight; for 1924, 112; for 1925, 37.Q.—How many members are there in
the Senate?A.—96. The country for purposes of
representation in the Senate is divided
into four sections: Quebec, Ontario, the
maritime provinces and Western Can-
ada. Each section has 24 representa-
tives in the Senate. The number of
senators may be increased to 104—two
for each section.

Q.—Who appoints the Senators?

A.—The Governor-general in council;
in plainer words the government of the
day.Q.—What is the salary of Senators and
what is the annual cost of the Senate?A.—Senators draw \$4,000 a year for
life. Expenditure on account of the
Senate for the fiscal year ending March
31, 1924, was \$545,027.Q.—What does The Guide mean when it
says the Canadian Senate is the most
undemocratic chamber in the world?A.—The Canadian Senate is the only
upper chamber in the world, except that
of Italy, which combines the following
undemocratic features: Non-election
by the people; appointment for life;
absolute veto over legislation passed
by the House of Commons; no constitu-
tional provision for overcoming dis-
agreements between the two chambers;
power to amend money bills. This
latter power is doubtful, but the Senate
has claimed that it possesses equal
authority with the House of Commons
with respect to financial measures, and
as a matter of fact it exercised such
power in the case of the bill dealing
with the re-imbursement of depositors
in the Home Bank.**Eligibility to Vote**Q.—I am entitled to vote in the con-
stituency of Macdonald but am residing in
another constituency a considerable dis-
tance away. May I vote in this constitu-
ency?A.—A voter can only vote in the
constituency on the voters' list of
which his name appears. If your name
is on the voters' list of Macdonald you
may vote in that constituency even
though you are not residing in it, but
you cannot vote in the constituency in
which you are living just because you
are entitled to vote in some other
constituency.**The Senate**Q.—What is the present standing of the
parties in the Senate?A.—Two senators describe them-
selves as Liberal-Unionists; 1 Inde-
pendent, 1 Independent Labor. Roughly
the Senate at present is composed of
42 Liberals and 54 Conservatives.
This includes the recent Liberal ap-
pointments of Premier King.Q.—When did the Conservative party
include Senate reform in their platform?A.—In the platform adopted for the
campaign of 1907-8. Sir Robert Borden
announced the platform in a speech at
Halifax on August 20, 1907. As given
in The Canadian Annual Review for
that year, plank five of the platform
was: "Such reform in the mode of
selecting members of the Senate as
will make the chamber a more useful
and representative legislative body." Considerably more attention was given
to the question by Liberals in the
campaign than by Conservatives, but
neither party as a party evinced sin-
cerity in the subject.Q.—What portfolio did Mr. King hold in
the Laurier cabinet?A.—He was minister of labor from
1909 to 1911.**WHEN FORKE PULLS THE ROPE, WHAT HAPPENS?**This cartoon, from the Montreal Star of October 1, is an example of the kind of
publicity which is being circulated in the East to stir up sectional feeling.**CHICKADEE**
YEAST FOOD
for POULTRYRich in Vitamines
Makes Poultry
Healthier and
More Productive1½ lb Cans - \$1.00
Delivered anywhere in Canada
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Box 113-D Bridgeburg, Ont.**LEARN AUCTIONEERING**at World's Original and Greatest School. Successful
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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 21, 1925

The Election Issues *The policies before the prairie people*

The Conservative Policy

Four years ago when the Meighen government appealed to the country the people of the prairie provinces considered most carefully the record of that government. They saw that the Meighen government was pretty largely composed of lawyers and big-interest representatives, and could not possibly have the welfare of the people very closely at heart. They saw the government prostituting its authority in order to smash farmers' organizations. They saw the Meighen government permitting big corporations to evade their taxes by giving promissory notes, and thus an extra burden of taxation was placed upon those least able to bear it. They saw that it was a high tariff government, that it had no policy on immigration, no policy on land settlement, no policy for the solution of the railway problem, no policy for the improvement of the banking and credit system and no intention whatever of building the Hudson Bay Railway. It was one of the most thorough-going big-interest governments that Canada had ever known. With these facts before them four years ago the electors of the prairie provinces did not send one single Conservative member to Ottawa. Is there any good reason for the electors to change their minds at the present time?

The Conservative party, led by Mr. Meighen, is again asking the prairie electors for support. Mr. Meighen has toured this country and made a number of speeches. He has in his platform only one plank, namely the protective tariff, first, last and all the time. He is going to make Canada prosperous by raising the tariff on agricultural products as well as on manufactured products.

It is hardly conceivable that any western farmer can believe that a higher tariff on agricultural products will bring five cents worth of advantage to any farmer in the prairie provinces. It is merely a dodge on the part of the Conservative party to make the farmers think that the tariff is of some benefit to them. The only result will be higher prices on those agricultural products which Canada does not produce, and no advantage whatever to the producers of our great staple agricultural products which are exported to the markets of the world.

A higher tariff on manufactured goods will raise prices generally, and increase the cost of production and the cost of living, while no doubt it will provide the Meighen government, if returned to power, with "Ramparts of Gold" for its campaign funds. No protective tariff is of service to the Canadian farmer.

Mr. Meighen offers nothing of value on any other public question. He will maintain the Senate as a part of the Tory patronage system. He has no policy on immigration, no policy on the National Railway beyond political interference with its operation. He proposes to reduce freight rates for the prairie farmers by subsidizing the railways. In other words, he will put an extra tax on the farmers in order to lower their freight rates.

If the Meighen government is returned to power, taxes will be increased, the cost of living and the cost of production will go up, and the Hudson Bay Railway will be treated as a political football as it has been in the past.

The Liberal Policy

In the present election campaign the Liberal party has really no policy beyond that which Premier King outlines from day to day in his various public speeches, and he shifts his ground so often that the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer would be hard pressed to discover anything in the nature of a consistent, constructive policy for the administration of Canadian affairs. Four years ago the Liberal party had a very clear-cut, detailed platform, which was modelled much after the Progressive platform in the hope of capturing Progressive votes. When the election was over, however, the Liberal party, true to its traditional procedure, ruthlessly abandoned its platform and violated the pledges upon which it appealed to the people.

In the present campaign Mr. King has gone up and down the prairie provinces urging the electors to send Liberal members to parliament instead of Progressives. He has definitely promised that if there are enough Liberal members from the prairie provinces the Liberal party will carry out its pledges. His party has been pledged to the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway for the past 20 years, but during his four years in office he did nothing to implement that pledge. Now, he says, that if the West will send him enough Liberal members he will complete the Hudson Bay road immediately. Someone has suggested that he ought to put his bribe into a definite form and offer to complete the road at so many miles per Liberal member elected. Such a promise would have the merit of definiteness at least. Mr. King's policy on tariff reduction is the same as on the Hudson Bay Railway. All he asks for is more Liberal members and less Progressive members.

Two years ago Mr. King was determined to reform the Senate and was all ready to bring down the legislation necessary. After cooling down a little he decided to call a provincial conference, which, of course, was never called. His next step was to fill all vacancies with Liberals pledged (as he tells the public) to support a measure of Senate reform. Judging by his record on other questions, this is the end of his Senate reform policy.

On the matter of freight rates, Mr. King, a year ago, made most encouraging promises on equalization and the removal of discrimination. His only definite step was the removal of the greater part of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement from the statute books. By this act he withdrew from the prairie provinces the only protection against unjust and excessive freight rates, and left the country entirely at the mercy of the Railway Commission, which has always discriminated against the prairie provinces. The attempt of the King government to control lake freights and ocean freights has in each case ended in a complete fiasco.

If the people of the prairie provinces are satisfied with promises, and promises, and promises, and words, and words, and words, they should vote for Liberal candidates and support the King government. If the King government is returned to power with the support of Liberal members from the prairie provinces, these members will soon wear the halter of the Liberal caucus, and answer to

the crack of the party whip, as they did in the days of the Laurier government, and the King government will go ahead violating its pre-election pledges as in the past.

The Progressive Policy

While there is no possibility of the Progressive group in the next parliament being strong enough to constitute a government, it is none the less important that every possible Progressive candidate should be elected. The people of the prairies are familiar with the performances of the Liberal government under Premier King during the past four years, and prior to that they had the legislative and administrative record of the Conservative government under Mr. Meighen. Both the old party leaders have been going up and down the prairies placing their policies before the public and discussing the issues that are of more or less interest to prairie electors. It can safely be said that neither of them has made out a good case. They have offered no good reasons why the prairie electors should vote for either Liberal or Conservative candidates.

If the Progressive candidates now in the field are given the same hearty support by the electors that they received four years ago, there will be a solid group of at least 45 Progressive members from the prairie provinces, which will be strengthened by an additional number of Progressives from Ontario, and perhaps a few from other parts of Canada. With a Progressive group of this strength in the House of Commons it will be possible to have the views and the interests of the people of this part of Canada presented to parliament more effectively than could be done by either Liberal or Conservative members. The Progressive group will be prepared to support either party in the enactment of legislation in the interests of the prairie provinces and Canada at large.

If the people of the prairies want the protective tariff reduced and the tariff tax burden upon the people lightened, then their only hope is to vote for the Progressive candidates. The Conservative party is definitely pledged to raise the tariff and thus increase the tax burden upon the people. The Liberal party is pledged to tariff reduction, but from past experience the electors will know that the Liberal pledge on this question will not be carried out if the Liberal party has a clear majority.

The only party which can be depended upon to work and fight for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway is the Progressive group. Mr. King has tried to bribe the electors of the West with a promise of immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railway if sufficient Liberal members are returned. Mr. Meighen also promises that the Hudson Bay Railway will be completed some time, but he is very careful not to say when. Both of them have administrative records which belie their promises. Neither of the old parties has the slightest intention of completing the Hudson Bay Railway so long as they can avoid it. They are catering to those eastern interests that are opposed to the Hudson Bay Railway. If the people of the West really want the Hudson Bay Railway completed they must vote for Progressive candidates.

The Progressive policy demands a reduc-

tion in the capitalization of the Canadian National Railway in order to give that publicly-owned transportation service a fair opportunity of success. The Progressives also stand for a fair representation on the Board of Railway Commissioners, and the elimination of freight rate discrimination against Western Canada, which has prevailed ever since this country was served with railways.

The Progressive group stands for a policy of genuine Senate reform which will prevent that body from vetoing legislation enacted by the House of Commons, and thus thwarting the will of the people. Neither of the other parties has any genuine policy for the reform of the upper chamber. On the matter of agricultural credit the Progressive group favors the use of the borrowing power of the nation in order to provide credit for the development of agriculture at the lowest possible rates of interest. There is no reason why, with the aid of the credit of the federal government, farmers throughout Canada could not be supplied with long-term credit at a cost not exceeding 6 per cent., which would go a long way towards establishing agricultural prosperity.

The Progressive group is the only one which is in favor of opening up negotiations with the United States government for reciprocal trade relations with that country which would be of great advantage both to producers and consumers in Canada.

The Progressive group favors proportional representation and the alternative vote in the electoral system of the country. The Conservative party is opposed to both these reforms and although the Liberal party voted for the alternative vote, it has since been repudiated by Premier King in his public speeches on the prairie. The Progressive group is the only one which has taken any vigorous part in attempting to

bring about reasonable reforms in the banking system of Canada.

The electors in the prairie provinces who are interested in voting for the welfare of the Dominion at large, and the prairie provinces in particular, will give their support to the Progressive candidates. A large Progressive group in parliament, well organized and ably led, can give better service to the electors than can possibly be expected from either of the two old parties if either one is given a clear majority in the House of Commons.

The Basis of National Unity

Both Premier King and Mr. Meighen are asserting that the policies they advocate will make for national unity, but neither seems inclined to look at the plain historical facts with regard to the tariff. Mr. King is not particularly anxious to go further than he has gone in reducing the tariff and Mr. Meighen boldly declares that on some things, and notably agricultural implements, the tariff should be raised, and if he is returned to power he will raise it.

The basis of national unity is the pact of Confederation, and to pave the way for Confederation the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, united under the name of Canada, in 1866 reduced their tariff to bring it closer to the tariffs of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The tariffs of these latter provinces averaged about 12½ per cent., duties heavier than that being reserved, in the main, for articles of luxury. The first tariff after Confederation may conveniently be divided into three schedules: 25 per cent., 15 per cent. and 10 per cent. The first was imposed mostly on luxuries; the majority of goods came under the other two schedules, the bulk of the revenue being derived from the 15 per cent. schedule.

This tariff of 1867 is the starting point in

the consideration of the tariff from the standpoint of national unity, because it is indubitable that without this approximation in the national tariff to the tariffs of the maritime provinces, there would have been no Dominion of Canada, at any rate not in 1867. To this tariff and the conditions of Confederation the maritime provinces turn even today as the guarantee of their economic rights, and if it be taken as the basis of national unity it is necessary to enquire how far we have lived up to it.

In introducing that tariff Finance Minister Galt laid it down that Canada could not follow the high tariff policy of the United States. It was necessary, he said, in view of the varied interests of the different sections of the country, to make Canada a cheap country to live in and to produce in. Is that the policy of either Premier King or Mr. Meighen? Mr. King talks about a revenue tariff, but he also talks about effective protection for Canadian industries. A tariff for revenue in 1867 meant a tariff of 15 per cent. Mr. King hesitates to bring the tariff down to even 20 per cent. Mr. Meighen throws overboard altogether the pact of Confederation and makes the United States the standard for a Canadian tariff, the very thing that was avowedly disclaimed in 1867. Both therefore repudiate a tariff policy upon which national unity was first brought about; both urge policies which on their own admission tend to foster sectionalism and disunity.

Is it necessary for the well-being of the country that the tariff should either be kept where it is or raised? On footwear the general tariff is from 25 to 30 per cent. On woolen clothing and blankets it is 35 per cent. On boots and shoes it is 30 per cent. Nearly all kinds of clothing carry duties ranging from 20 to 35 per cent. Household furniture and utensils are dutiable to a like



Stale Bait

any at. Farm implements have the wide range of from 6 to 35 per cent. Harness is 30 per cent. Nearly all foodstuffs are dutiable up to 25 and 30 per cent., and a person cannot even import small fruit bushes to plant in his garden without paying a duty of from 12½ to 20 per cent. There is scarcely a thing worn on the person, used in the house, employed on the farm or in the workshop, from collar buttons to tractors, that does not pay a duty if imported, or carry a higher price if made at home, because of the duty. Twenty-three cents in the dollar on the value of all dutiable imports is paid into the public treasury by the purchaser of such goods; how much the purchaser of similar goods made in Canada pays into the private purse of the manufacturers it is difficult to say, but it undoubtedly runs into a few hundred millions of dollars.

Do the manufacturers need this subsidy? Hon. Vincent Massey declares emphatically that the agricultural implement manufacturers have gained by the reductions made in the duties on implements, and the raw material entering into their construction. A Toronto manufacturer has publicly declared that the tariff simply adds to the cost of production. Sir Henry Drayton, wants a high tariff, but he recognizes that profiteering may take place under a tariff, and he proposes to deal harshly with such profiteers. The minister of marine and fisheries asserts that the tariff enables industries to pay dividends on watered stock. On all sides it is recognized, either tacitly or explicitly, that profiteering goes on under tariff protection, and this is merely another way of saying that the existing tariff protection is not necessary to the making of normal profits.

The tariff is therefore too high. If it gives the opportunity for profiteering it can be reduced without doing serious damage to industry. That is the position of the Progressives, and in thus urging substantial

all-round reduction in the tariff the Progressives are living more closely than the two old parties to the pact of Confederation, and the conditions of national unity.

Senate Reform Complete

Premier King has completed his task of reforming the Senate. He has filled every vacancy with a good Liberal of the kind who always voted for his party, and never revolted against the party whip. Mr. King tells us himself that every one of these new senators is pledged to support a measure of reform of the upper chamber. It reminds us of a similar scheme once inaugurated in Nova Scotia, where they have a perfectly useless upper chamber in the provincial legislature, known as the legislative council. The Nova Scotia Liberal premier some years ago filled all vacancies in that body with members who were pledged to vote the legislative council out of existence. But when they got their life appointments and were safely out of reach of the government, they decided that they had done all the reforming that was necessary, or that was good for the country. They are still on the job and the upper chamber at Halifax is still as useless and as autocratic as the upper chamber at Ottawa. We fully expect that Mr. King's splendid scheme of Senate reform will have the same inglorious end. To expect a senator with a life appointment of \$4,000 per year and a free pass on all railways to vote himself out of a job—well, as Mr. King says about another matter—it just isn't human nature. All Mr. King will do with the Senate will be to change it from Tory to Grit—if he has the opportunity.

Higher Priced Implements

Hon. Arthur Meighen, in his public addresses in Western Canada, has endeavored to show the electors the advantages of a

high protective tariff. He has given his definite pledge if returned to power that the tariff will be increased. In the last session of parliament, on June 2, 1925 (Hansard, page 3,958), Mr. Meighen declared that if he were returned to power he would raise the duty on agricultural implements to the same figure that it was when he left office. Speaking in Winnipeg, during the present campaign, he declared that the increased duty on agricultural implements would not mean any increase in the price, or if it did he would withdraw the increase immediately.

All this does not sound very much like the same Mr. Meighen of a few years ago. On January 18, 1911, when Mr. Meighen was a private member of the opposition, he made his now famous "Ramparts of Gold" speech (Hansard, page 1,915). In that speech he moved a resolution demanding a reduction in the duties on agricultural implements. "I do not say," said Mr. Meighen in that speech, "that a reduction (of the tariff) will to any very enormous extent affect the price, but I believe it will materially. . . . As at present constituted this is not so much a tariff for the revenue of Canada as a tariff for the revenue of Spain, as a tariff for the revenue of Austria . . . a tariff for the revenue of Roumania, a tariff for the revenue of Russia, a tariff for the revenue of France, rather than a tariff for the revenue of Canada."

In 1911, Mr. Meighen proved that the tariff on agricultural implements was a burden upon the farmer and a detriment to Canada. It is just as true today as in 1911. The farmers know it, even if Mr. Meighen has changed his mind.

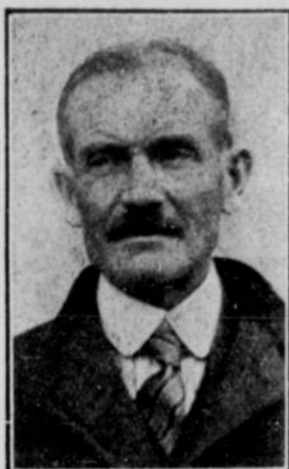
"I'm a hot-headed guy, and I guess I said a lot of things I shouldn't of," was the plaintive remark of Babe Ruth in his recent trouble. A lot of politicians are getting in the same box these days.



The Tempter



C. S. STEVENSON
Marquette



J. STEEDSMAN
Souris



J. L. BROWN
Lisgar



H. LEADER
Portage la Prairie



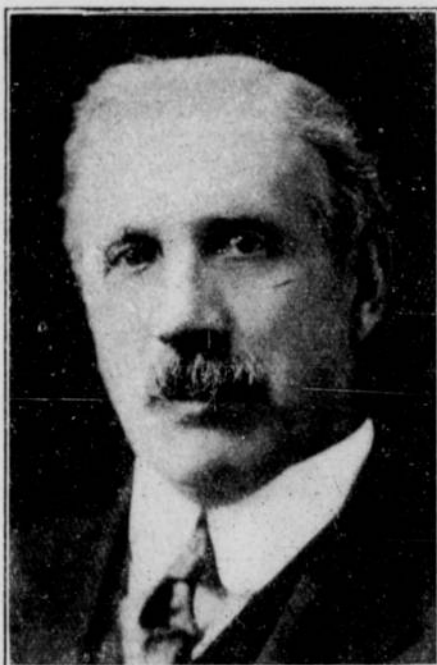
W. J. WARD
Dauphin



A. L. BEAUBIEN
Provencher



T. W. BIRD
Nelson



ROBERT FORKE
Brandon



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Macdonald



L. P. BANCROFT
Selkirk

**Manitoba's
Aim---**

**A Solid
Progressive
Bloc from
the Rural
Ridings**



R. MILNE
Neepawa

Forke's Manifesto

Appeal to the electors by the Progressive leader

party in office and in return to receive such reforms as the party caucus may concede. The irrefutable answer to his plea is written clearly in the record of his party, whose recurring failures to redeem its election promises and to implement its political platforms are matters of public record. Progressive members of parliament may be relied upon to support in the House of Commons all proposals and policies which are in accord with their principles; but they cannot abandon their power to oppose policies and proposals not acceptable to the Progressive electors in order to conform to any decisions reached by a party caucus. Mr. King offers the country government by caucus in place of government by parliament. He would require the House of Commons to record as a mere formality the decisions of a secret party meeting. His proposal is directly at variance with those principles of representative and responsible government which the Canadian people cherish as their most valuable heritage.

Tariff the Chief Issue

The issues in the present campaign are largely domestic. The tariff question still is the chief subject of discussion. It involves both the trade and taxation policies of the country. Between the Conservative and the Liberal tariff proposals the difference is merely that of degree. Both are essentially protectionist. Mr. Meighen would go, in theory, further than Mr. King in granting special privileges to particular industries at the expense of the taxpayers and consumers. In practice, however, the two policies are almost indistinguishable. The Progressives, on the contrary, demand the abandonment of protection as the guiding principle in the imposition of duties on imports. So

long as the tariff may be retained as an instrument of taxation the duties comprised in it should be regulated solely with regard to the requirements for public revenue. The retention of the tariff even for revenue purposes is becoming steadily less important. The revenue from income taxes, and from indirect taxes less objectionable than the tariff, now produce a very large proportion of the national income. The reduction of the revenue requirements by observance of the strictest economy in the public expenditures—which is in any case essential to the full economic recovery of the country—would make possible further drastic tariff reductions. The apparent equity of the income tax, in comparison with the obviously unjust taxes placed upon consumption by the tariff, renders the retention of the former imperative. No reduction of the income taxes ought to be tolerated until tariff taxation has been reduced very substantially indeed.

The cost of transportation by rail and ocean is of vital importance to the primary producers and to the consumers. The solution of the railway problem is not obvious or easy. It depends largely upon increased railway revenues. These cannot be obtained by raising freight and passenger rates which are already unduly burdensome and ought to be reduced. Larger railway revenues can result only from growth of population. This, in turn, depends upon removal of the economic disabilities of the primary producers and encouragement of the settlement and development of the country. In the long run, the prosperity of the railways will be secured by the removal of the restrictions upon trade and of the burdens imposed by the protective policy upon the basic

industries of the country. Immediately, the abolition of discriminatory freight rates, if necessary by act of parliament, and the maintenance of competition between the railroads themselves and between rail and water transport are essential. The experiment in public ownership involuntarily entered upon some years ago ought to be given full and fair trial. The capitalization of the Canadian National Railways should, with that end in view, be reduced to a figure representing the real investment value to the present owners. While duplication of railway services ought to be discontinued and prevented, the national railroads should be provided with all necessary traffic feeders, or branch lines, as rapidly as opportunity offers and financial resources permit.

Ocean Freight Rates

The maintenance of high ocean freight rates is a great handicap to Canadian export trade, especially in agricultural products. The policy of subsidies recently advanced by the Liberal administration has been shown by parliamentary enquiry to be inadequate to meet the exigencies of the case. The payment of subsidies is evidently an undesirable policy and cannot be a permanent remedy. The relaxation of the restrictions imposed by the customs tariff, and other protective expedients, upon seaborne traffic, particularly with

Continued on Page 23

THE policies pursued by Canadian governments during the past 50 years have not secured the adequate development of the natural resources of the country nor brought permanent prosperity to its people. The electors are now confronted with political and economic problems of great magnitude. These problems are the result of past national policies rather than of the vicissitudes of the last 10 years. Between the practical policies of the two old parties there has been no observable difference, notwithstanding the variations in their election platforms. Politics in Canada have been dominated by partisan prejudices and desire for office. The revolt of the common people against these conditions found expression in the Progressive movement, which represents the popular determination to break the bonds of blind partisanship and to secure from any government willing to carry them into effect those reforms which are essential to the well-being of the primary industries and of the people generally.

The prime minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, is urging the western provinces to send to parliament numerous representatives as members of his party caucus on the ground that that would be the best method of obtaining the necessary changes in government policy. This proposal is an invitation to keep his



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Acadia



L. H. JELLIFF
Lethbridge



H. E. SPENCER
Battle River



D. W. WARNER
Wetaskiwin



E. J. GARLAND
Bow River



D. M. KENNEDY
Peace River



H. C. McDANIEL
Medicine Hat



A. SPEAKMAN
Red Deer



A. M. BOUTILLIER
Vegreville



G. G. COOTE
Macleod



D. F. KELLNER
Athabaska



J. T. SHAW (Ind.)
Calgary West



JAMES EAST (Prog.-Lab.)
Edmonton West



W. IRVINE (Lab.)
Calgary East



W. T. LUCAS
Camrose

George Latham, the Labor candidate in East Edmonton, endorsed by the U.F.A., is missing from the above group

Forward!---or Surrender

By A. J. M. Poole

FROM 1901 to 1920, a particularly outstanding achievement of the organized farmers, was the making of independent thinking a reality to thousands. It marked the breaking down of that insane partizanship which had so long divided the farmers against their own interests, and made them the sport of politicians and political parties which were themselves spokesman, tools, and in many cases legislators of special privilege for private interests that nearly always prey upon the agricultural industry.

Failing to secure relief through the medium of the two old parties, the organized farmers in convention decided to enter the political field and in 1921 rural Western Canada elected a solid group of agricultural representatives. It is an evidence of satisfactory service that, with the exception of one or two, all retiring members standing for re-nomination have been again nominated.

We are now faced with another election brought on by the government at the farmers' busiest season. The work of an election at this time will mean unusual difficulty and sacrifice. In a few days we will be called upon to meet the challenge that awaits us—viz., to support the candidates whom we have

chosen, finance their election expenses and press forward to further attainment of our objectives; or surrender once more to one or other of the two old party machines, financed and controlled by highly centralized interests, that are definitely opposed to the best interests of the vast majority of the people of Canada.

The farmers, with all the necessary machinery for carrying on an election in their own possession, are now in a strong position. All that is necessary is to work the machinery, go out quietly on election day to attend to our own business and vote co-operatively as one man in support of Progressive candidates.

The Progressive movement in politics like the wheat pool in the commercial world, owes its existence to the organized farmers, and is just as essential to the success of agriculture as is co-operation in the marketing of the farmers' produce. There are certain problems vital to agriculture that can only be solved by the political route, and if these are not solved right, all else we may do will avail us little. There is just as much sense and logic in the farmers giving strong support to the Progressive movement and voting

The Choice of the U.F.A.

co-operatively as one man for Progressive candidates as there is in them giving strong support to the pools and marketing their produce co-operatively as one man, and just as much to be gained by it.

On October 29, rural Western Canada will be at the parting of the ways—to take the retrograde step back to the old order of things we forsook in 1921, or to stand true to the Progressive movement which means progress. Which will it be?

Promises or Performances

By E. J. Garland

THE record of the administration during the last four years confirms the belief of the farmer organizations of Western Canada that nothing is to be hoped for from either the old political parties. The great issue of the last campaign remains the same. The real appeal to the rural voters of Alberta must be—do we desire representation on a democratic basis, such as is offered by the U.F.A. organization, or do we intend to pursue the phantoms and myths of the political parties? The Liberal party in common with the Tory party have

spread bribes and promises, now as before.

Having in mind their promise as to the use of the national credit in order effectively to supply agriculture with capital at low rates of interest, and their breach of pledge in this regard; having in mind the fiscal policy of the Liberal party in 1919 and 1921, copied brazenly from the farmers' platform of 1917, and their failure to keep up with the pledges contained therein; having in mind the attitude of the Liberal party to the returned soldiers, especially in the matter of revaluation of land, livestock and equipment; their promises prior to election; their promises during sessions of parliament and their utterly inadequate implementation of the same, there remains no single reason why the rural voters of this province could be justified in assuming that Mr. King's pledges in this campaign will be honored any more than they have been during the last four years. Every single reform introduced to the House of Commons was undoubtedly forced upon the administration by the presence there of aggressive Farmer, Labor and Independent groups. The continued presence of such groups is vital to the people of Western Canada if we are to secure justice from the power that control and dominate the two old political parties.

Mr. Meighen, has nothing to offer but

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the policy of past generations, worn and threadbare, a policy that would decrease the purchasing power of Western Canada, and enormously increase the artificial difficulties now facing agriculture and check new settlement on the land, which indeed is only too sparsely peopled at the present time.

The chief appeal to the electors, apart from that democratic representation, might be put in these words: Do you want low freight rates? Do you want low tariffs? Do you want an effectual rural credits system? Do you want the control of the peoples credit? Do you want to clip the power and wings of the financial interest that dominate not only Canada, but other countries? Do you want to make effective our position regarding the Senate? Do you want to make Western Canada prosperous by creating fair economic conditions and providing facilities that will enable new settlers to start with prospects of success in a country where little, if any, free land remains?

If you desire to see your province first, if you desire to help the prairies and through them develop a market for the manufacturers of the East, if you want to see Canada grow in prosperity and in health, then keep faith with those who have fought for four years in the face of the concentrated power of the interests who control the old parties, and send back to Ottawa those whose words have proved true, men who have been true to the trust you placed in them and over whom, through your organization, you have personal control.

Of Three Choices, Which?

By C. Wallace Stewart

WE have recently, through the medium of modern facilities, heard the arguments and appeals of both the leaders of the two old parties as they addressed us from centres within our own provinces. Mr. Meighen ably pointed out the shortcomings and failures of the present administration, but he offers only the traditional policy of his party—increased tariffs. He persists in the old fallacy that we can eventually tax ourselves into prosperity. This may make an appeal to those who would be direct beneficiaries under such a policy, providing they are so short sighted that they fail to see the eventual and not far distant result upon Canada, a country whose chief and basic industries are and for many years must be those of primary production. It remains a mystery, however, why he imagines such a policy can appeal to the people of Western Canada whose experience has proved that, in so far as they are concerned, the only and inevitable result is an increased burden of taxation reflected in a lessened purchasing power of every dollar they expend.

The premier has spoken to us in apologetic tones. He painfully referred to the unfulfilled pledges of his 1921 platform and placed the blame upon the Progressives. The inference he desired to leave evidently was that the government and the Liberal party had done their best to live up to their contract, but that they had been unable to do so because the Progressives had failed or refused to support them. He plainly stated that if the West would replace these obstructionist Progressives with Liberals pledged to support the party then better results might be expected.

It is our duty to examine both the truth and the logic of Mr. Mackenzie King's statements and promises. What was the attitude of the Progressives towards the government in the last parliament? The answer can be supplied from the pages of Hansard, where, from the first session of 1922 onward, the Progressive members are recorded as having indicated their willingness and desire to assist the government to implement its platform by supporting any measures introduced that would accomplish that desired end. Further proof of the sincerity of the Progressives in this attitude is furnished by the record of votes and proceedings of the House of Commons. On every occasion that the government introduced legislation in line with their own platform they had the support of the

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The photos of Sydney Bingham, candidate in South Battleford; Nell McTaggart, Maple Creek; E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw, and W. L. Kirkpatrick, Saskatoon, are missing from the above group

Saskatchewan's Progressive Standard Bearers

Progressives. We challenge contradiction of this statement.

What action is it then for which Mr. King pleads that he be given more support? Has he up his sleeve a program which is not consistent with the platform to which his party professes to adhere? Does he propose to introduce policies or launch projects to which he has good reason to suppose the Progressives would give opposition? We suggest that he should make this clear. In the meantime we are not justified in harboring the suspicion that his dissatisfaction is with the independence of the western members rather than with any failure on their part to give him justifiable support in the past, or fear that they would fail him in similar circumstances in the future, and that what he really pleads for is a subservient following within his party.

We submit that the electors of Western Canada would make a very poor bargain indeed if, on the strength of pre-election promises, they were to substitute for the men, free of party domination, who have for four years stood firmly for their rights, other men, who by the very nature of their allegiance to their party are bound to compromise our rights. Do we want more representatives from Western Canada like the minister of agriculture, the minister of the interior, and the ex-

solicitor general, who will support and defend their party when it deliberately and persistently pursues policies which they have previously opposed and condemned, as for example such issues as tariff reductions, western freight rates, and the Hudson Bay Railway.

This is a serious decision that the electors must make on October 29. The choice is before them. On the one hand promises all based on an "if" and no more reliable than thousands of similar promises made in election campaigns of the past, only to be forgotten and disregarded. On the other hand men who are not making any extravagant promises but who have a clear record of achievement and endeavor in the fight to secure economic justice and fair play. Western Progressives have no fear of the final outcome. Their experience of the past four years confirms the belief that a high sense of equity prevails in Canada. These narrow policies denying justice to some sections and classes and granting privileges and advantages to others are dictated by a comparative few, whose only hope in continuing control, is to retain their domination over a political

party composed of subservient members who will vote as the strings are pulled. This condition of affairs will not be perpetuated in a land of intelligent and independent electors, but the better era may be indefinitely postponed if they permit themselves to be blinded by the glitter of promises and inducements that are little less than bribes or driven by insinuations that are ill-concealed threats.

The Real Issue

By Geo. F. Edwards

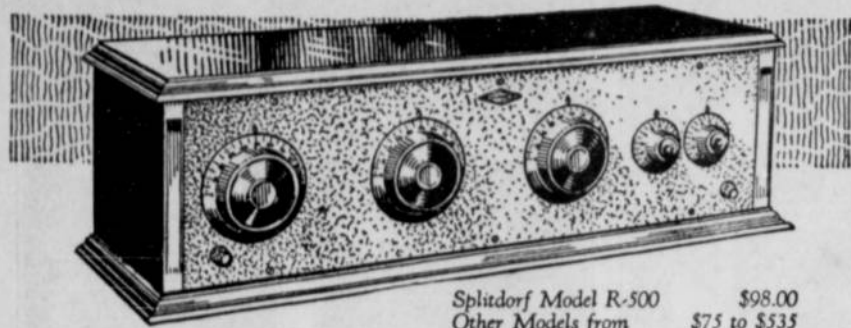
THERE is usually some outstanding issue in each election and the leaders of the two old parties are agreed in making the tariff the battle ground in the present election campaign. This has been done so many times during the past 40 years that there is very little enthusiasm aroused in the country, for although the leaders and party workers of both parties work themselves into a terrible state of excitement about the calamity it would be to have their opponents returned to power, we in the West know by bitter experience that in so

far as results are concerned, both parties have followed the same policy of maintaining a high tariff, which is folly in an agricultural country like Canada, owing to the burdens it places upon agriculture without any compensating advantage.

While the tariff is being made the issue by Mackenzie King and Meighen, and while it is a matter of vital concern to us, the real issue in so far as the West is concerned is whether we shall listen to the plea of Mr. King to have the low (?-?) tariff forces get together, or whether we shall continue to support the Progressive group.

There is no doubt that there is very little difference of opinion among western Liberals and Progressives as to the policy which will promote the welfare of the West and Canada generally (for this will follow if the agriculturalists have prosperity). The difference of opinion lies in what methods to adopt to accomplish the results that all desire. Our Liberal friends are trying their best to convince us that we can work out our economic and political salvation better within the Liberal party than from outside, and there is no doubt that many are sincere in the belief that this offers greater hope and a very plausible plea is being made in the hope that it will have the

Continued on Page 18



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Non-Pool Wheat Prices

Extract from the Grain Trade News, Friday, October 9, 1925.

THAT prices paid by the Wheat Pool for 1924-5 were lower than average market prices has previously been demonstrated by the Grain Trade News. The question whether these prices were or were not lower than the prices actually received by non-pool farmers could only be settled by an examination of the accounts of these farmers. Price, Waterhouse & Co. were, therefore, commissioned to audit the accounts of the elevator companies with non-pool farmers and the consent of all leading elevator companies to such audit was obtained. The following statement has been given out by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange:

On July 14, 1925, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., or "Wheat Pool," over the signature of D. McRae, General Manager, sent a circular to its members, in which the following statement appeared:—

"We have no hesitation in stating that the prices which the Pool has already paid, including this one, for wheat de-

livered to it by its members, on the average are much higher than those which have been paid to the farmers who have refrained from joining the Pool."

This statement is not in accordance with the facts as shown by an independent audit made by the Price, Waterhouse & Co., which follows:—

Price, Waterhouse & Co.,

Union Trust Building, Winnipeg.

This is to certify that we have audited all of the non-pool wheat account sales of 15 representative elevator companies covering the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for the period from September 15, 1924, to July 15, 1925.

In making this audit fullest co-operation was afforded us by the elevator companies, and all account sales of non-pool farmers' grain were included, without exception, all documents requested being produced and carefully scrutinized by us.

We find that the average wheat prices by grade, per bushel, in store Fort William and Port Arthur terminals realized for the producers' account were as follows:

No. 1 Northern.....	\$1.668	No. 4 Smutty.....	\$1.226
No. 2 Northern.....	1.643	No. 3 Northern Damp.....	1.541
No. 3 Northern.....	1.584	No. 4 Damp.....	1.405
No. 4.....	1.493	No. 6 Damp.....	1.201
No. 5.....	1.384	No. 1 Northern Rejected.....	1.486
No. 6.....	1.227	No. 3 Northern Rejected.....	1.389
Feed.....	1.047	No. 4 Rejected.....	1.323
No. 1 Northern Tough.....	1.595	No. 5 Rejected.....	1.139
No. 2 Northern Tough.....	1.580	No. 4 Tough Rejected.....	1.234
No. 3 Northern Tough.....	1.541	No. 4 Kota.....	1.606
No. 4 Tough.....	1.458	No. 2 Durum.....	1.513
No. 5 Tough.....	1.295	No. 3 Durum.....	1.546
No. 6 Tough.....	1.120	No. 4 Durum.....	1.498
Feed Tough.....	1.048	No. 3 Durum Tough.....	1.470
No. 2 Northern Smutty.....	1.529	No. 4 Durum Tough.....	1.427

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Dated, Winnipeg, October 1, 1925.

A comparative statement showing the pool payments for the same particular grades is shown hereunder, as evidenced by Mr. McRae's letters of July 14 and September 5, 1925:

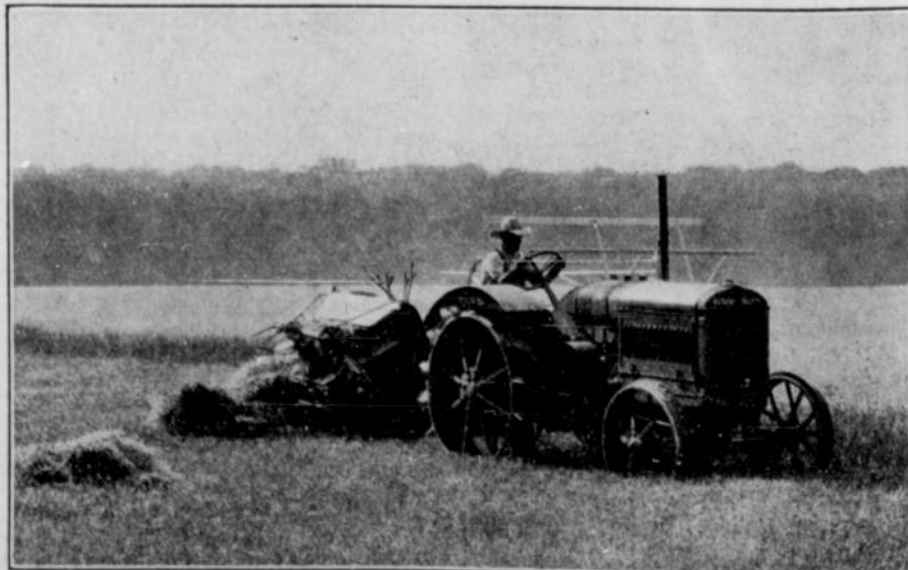
Grade	Final Pool Gross Price	Deduction Retained by Pool	Final Pool Payment to Grower	Non-Pool Certified Average Payment to Grower	Gain Per Bushel to Non-Pool Grower	Gain per Bushel to Pool Grower
1 Northern.....	\$1.66	4.30c	\$1.617	\$1.668	5.1c	..
2 Northern.....	1.61	4.25	1.567	1.643	7.60	..
3 Northern.....	1.55	4.19	1.5081	1.584	7.59	..
4.....	1.47	4.11	1.4289	1.493	6.41	..
5.....	1.33	3.97	1.2903	1.384	9.37	..
6.....	1.17	..	1.17	1.227	5.7	..
Feed.....	1.01	..	1.01	1.047	3.7	..
1 Northern Tough.....	1.58	4.22	1.5378	1.595	5.72	..
2 Northern Tough.....	1.53	4.17	1.4883	1.58	9.17	..
3 Northern Tough.....	1.47	4.11	1.4289	1.541	11.21	..
4 Tough.....	1.39	4.03	1.3497	1.458	10.83	..
5 Tough.....	1.22	..	1.22	1.295	7.5	..
6 Tough.....	1.11	..	1.11	1.12	1.0	..
Feed Tough.....	.94	..	.94	1.048	10.8	..
2 Northern Smutty.....	1.41	4.05	1.3695	1.529	15.95	..
4 Smutty.....	1.30	3.94	1.2606	1.226	..	3.46
3 Northern Damp.....	1.35	..	1.35	1.541	19.1	..
4 Damp.....	1.28	..	1.28	1.405	12.5	..
6 Damp.....	1.05	3.69	1.05	1.201	15.1	..
1 Northern Rejected.....	1.54	4.18	1.4982	1.486	..	1.22
3 Northern Rejected.....	1.43	4.07	1.3893	1.389	..	.03
4 Rejected.....	1.33	3.97	1.2903	1.323	3.27	..
5 Rejected.....	1.16	..	1.16	1.159	..	2.10
4 Tough Rejected.....	1.26	3.90	1.2210	1.234	1.30	..
4 Kota.....	1.22	..	1.22	1.606	38.6	..
2 Durum.....	1.49	4.13	1.4487	1.513	6.43	..
3 Durum.....	1.44	4.08	1.3992	1.546	14.68	..
4 Durum.....	1.40	4.04	1.3596	1.498	13.84	..
3 Durum Tough.....	1.39	4.03	1.3497	1.47	12.03	..
4 Durum Tough.....	1.32	3.96	1.2804	1.427	14.66	..

This comparative statement shows definitely that the non-pool farmer during the crop year 1924-25 averaged a much higher price than that received by the pool member, particularly on the lower grades of wheat, which comprised the bulk of the 1924-25 crop.

It must be pointed out that the average prices of the non-pool grain represent sales basis in store Fort William, whereas besides using the usual channels of the

Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the pools had the advantage of direct export business with the European consumer.

It would appear from the U.F.A. issue of September 15, 1925, that the Alberta pool made a deduction from final payment of only three cents per bushel, thus realizing to the Alberta pool members one and a fraction cent. per bushel more than the final payment figures as shown above.



A binder driven by a power take-off from the tractor, at work in a heavy crop of oats

Pool Replies to Exchange

D. L. Smith, sales manager, replies to statement
issued by Grain Exchange
(Free Press, October 10, 1925)

THE statement appearing in to-day's Free Press issued by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, based on a report compiled by the auditors, Price, Waterhouse & Co., is one which can hardly be taken seriously by those vitally interested.

"In the first place, the prices quoted by Price, Waterhouse & Co. gives the returns made the non-pool farmers from only 15 elevator companies. This may only represent a twentieth part of the total non-pool wheat marketed last season, and, secondly, the report has only referred, we presume, to special binned wheat shipped to these 15 elevator companies to be sold on instructions from the farmer. It must be remembered that this special binned wheat represents not more than 50 per cent. of the entire handling by these 15 elevator companies, the remaining 50 per cent. being purchased by them at street prices from the farmers at the elevator at point of delivery. These prices, as grain men know, are several cents lower than the daily prices quoted by the grain exchange for wheat in store at Fort William; therefore, no true average price can be determined unless they are willing to consider the prices paid by them to the farmer on street wheat purchased daily. The farmer has the privilege of holding his special binned wheat indefinitely and can receive a relatively higher price than the yearly average if he is fortunate enough to be holding his wheat on

a rising market. On street wheat the situation is different, the farmer has practically no alternative but to dispose of his load when brought to the elevator at prices fixed from day to day by one association for practically all the elevator companies.

"We presume that the average prices as given by Price, Waterhouse & Co. on special binned wheat do not take into consideration storage charges, also possible interest charges; these charges could readily amount to five or 10 cents per bushel, depending on the period the grain was kept in store at the terminal. Particular note should be taken to the fact that the final payment of the pool, namely \$1.66 per bushel for No. 1 Northern basis store Fort William, included all charges both in country and in terminal elevators. The deductions of from three to four cents per bushel from our final payment for reserve purposes have been credited to each individual farmer in the books of the three provincial pools.

"In questioning Price, Waterhouse's methods of arriving at the average price for the non-pool farmer, we would take as an example the price given on No. 4 Kota wheat, which grain exchange makes special reference to, stating 'on Kota wheat the maximum was reached, the pool paying \$1.22 on this, and the non-pool farmer receiving \$1.606.' We would refer the grain exchange to their daily closing prices, which clearly show that No. 4 Kota at no time sold at the price of No. 4 spring wheat, and yet Price, Waterhouse gives the average price of No. 4 Kota secured by the 15 elevator companies at \$1.606 or 11 cents per bushel over No. 4 spring wheat. Surely this would indicate that the method of arriving at the average price secured by the non-pool farmer is ridiculous, otherwise the average price of No. 1 Northern should at least be \$1.77 per bushel instead of \$1.66. We do not question the average price of the 15 elevator companies' sales of No. 4 Kota as being \$1.606 per bushel, but surely the grain exchange would not want the non-pool farmer to think that the average price of No. 4 Kota was \$1.606 per bushel when one could refer to the exchange daily closing prices for the entire season 1924-25, which shows the average price of this grade to be around \$1.25 per bushel basis store, Fort William. How is this difference explained? The foregoing would tend to show how misleading is the statement issued by Price, Waterhouse & Co.

"We challenge the grain exchange without fear of contradiction from anyone conversant with the marketing of last season's crop to prove that the average price during last season for No. 2 Northern was 2½ cents under No. 1 Northern, also that the average price of No. 3 Northern was only 8 cents under No. 1 Northern.

"The wheat pool handled on the 1924-25 crop, 80,000,000 bushels, of which 70,000,000 bushels was No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 wheat. If this handling is any criterion of the quality of last season's crop, this would surely refute the grain exchange statement that the bulk of the 1924-25 crop was comprised of lower grades.

"We still adhere to the statement issued on July 14, 1925, by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, over the signature of D. McRae, 'that the pool final payment is several cents better than that obtained by the farmer who refrained from becoming a member of the pool. This we are satisfied is borne out by the fact that since we made our final payment thousands of non-pool farmers have joined the 'wheat pool' and signed five-year contracts.

"After all, surely the question is entirely up to the farmer himself. If he were satisfied that he could market his products more profitably through other channels, would he join the pool?

"D. L. SMITH,

"General Sales Manager,
"Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers."

Winnipeg, October 8, 1925.



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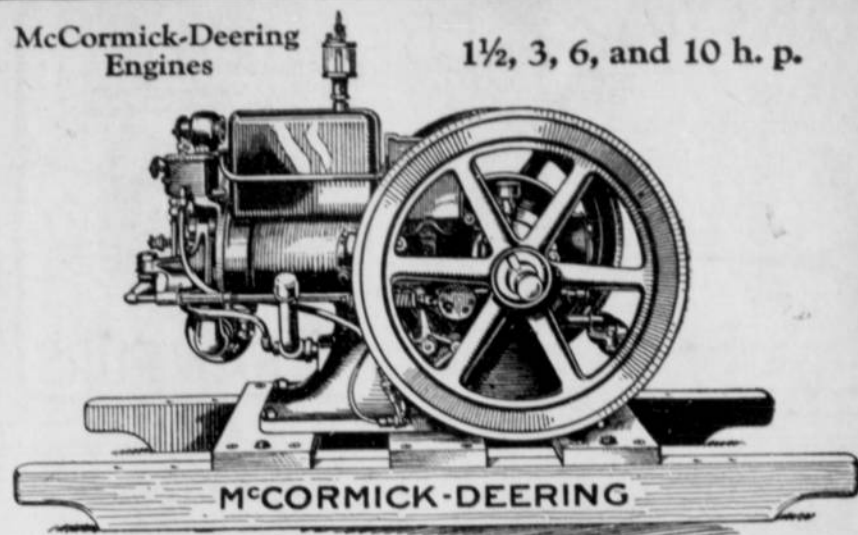
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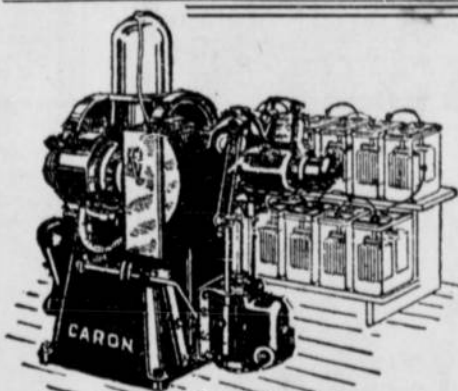
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A Gentleman Adventurer

By Marian Keith

What Has Happened So Far

Charles Edward Stuart and Archie Sinclair, two Scottish youths entering the employ of the Hudson's Bay Co., in the early sixties, have just completed the hazardous sea voyage from their native land to York Factory, at the mouth of the Nelson River. Their craft became ice-bound for a few days in the Bay, and passengers relieved the tedium of the long voyage by escapades on the solid ice floe. When the ice-jam breaks, Stuart and Marie Rose Cameron, a half-breed girl returning from school at Edinburgh, have a narrow escape, which cements her growing affection for the unsuspecting, heart-free young Scot. A casual sentence overheard in the dark during the first night at York Factory, wakens him with a jolt to the real state of Marie Rose's feelings toward him. Stuart and Sinclair are posted to Fort Garry, and make the trip with the same boat brigade that conveys Marie Rose, who returns to her home at Norway House, disobeying her father's orders to remain at York Factory, awaiting the arrival of the husband who had been selected for her. In an idle ramble through the Red River settlement, Stuart meets Flora MacDonald and a new chapter in his life commences.

CHAPTER VII

"Called from Their Turrets Twain"

IT was a rather weary pair of Gentlemen Adventurers who, late that night, came upon a dark pile of buildings surrounded by a forbidding wall. They stumbled through the gate of Fort Garry and made their way in the darkness to the black bulk of a building from which shone a dim light.

Charles thundered on the door with the butt of his gun, and after a long wait the summons was responded to by the shuffle of slow moccasined feet. The door opened a very narrow crack, and in the light of a dim candle, they could make out the bearded face of a little old man looking exactly like a rather cross Scotch terrier.

"What d'ye want?" he barked out in a terrier-like voice.

"We're the new clerks and we want to see the Chief Factor," answered Charles. "We've walked up from the Lower Fort," supplemented Archie.

"The Bourgeois's gaen doon tae the Lower Fort the day. If ye gang back where ye cam frae ye'll find him," was the inhospitable answer; and muttering "More moonyasses," the old man slammed the door in their faces.

The two travellers turned and looked at each other. They had come hundreds of miles over sea and land at the invitation of the company and this was the manner of their reception! They were about to give the door a good kicking, when a merry whistle arose from the shadow of the building and a tall figure carrying a lantern came swinging round the corner.

"What! What! The new apprentice clerks turned out on the cold cruel prairie!" cried the stranger jovially.

"Well, the company treats us all that way sooner or later. I'm a clerk too. Halliday's my name. I suppose yours are Mac-something or you wouldn't be here. I have the distinction of being the only one in the service who hasn't such a handle to his name."

Charles introduced himself and Archie, apologizing for the absence of the handle. "Perhaps that's the reason they won't have us," he suggested.

"No fear," declared the stranger. "Those are both real Hudson's Bay names. You'll get along all right. Come along with me. I'll show you where you bunk."

They followed him across a square among towering dark buildings into a large echoing house and up a bare stair like the one at York Factory. The rooms and beds were as bare and cheerless as they had been at the coast, but the two travellers stretched themselves upon the hard slats very gratefully and slept the profound sleep of youth and health, and that night Charles failed to dream of Selkirk, Franklin and Mackenzie, but his rosy visions were all of Flora MacDonald and the Young Chevalier.

Early the next morning they were up and out exploring the big fort within its high walls from the many-windowed warehouses to the dog corral in one corner. It was as lively a place as York Factory, employing eight officers, and some half-dozen servants of the

company: blacksmiths, carpenters, boat and cart builders. These latter were married to half-breed or Indian women, and their log houses, stretched along one side of the enclosure, contained some half-dozen noisy youngsters apiece.

They strolled out through the wide gate between the stone bastions and gazed over the limitless prairie with the Assiniboine River sweeping in from the great west and the Red River winding down from the south.

Across the river were the little log houses of the French settlement, and the high twin towers of St. Boniface Cathedral. A boat load of voyageurs flashed down the river, and the bells from the tower rang out far and sweet—the bells of the poet's Roman Mission that

"Called from their turrets twain
To the boatmen on the river,
To the hunter on the plain."

Another bell, nearer and less musical, clangd out from the tower in the centre of the square: the summons to breakfast. It was a welcome sound, for their voyageur appetites had been sharpened to starvation by the thrilling prairie air. They hastened along the neat board walk to the big building in the centre of the square, which was the governor's house and where the mess hall was situated. The half-dozen servants of the company were also hurrying to their morning meal, and the doors of their log shanties slammed sharply as the swarming half-breed youngsters ran in and out.

Governor McTavish was taking his furlough in Scotland, and his place was filled by Chief Factor MacNeill, a man who had worked hard all his life and expected every one under him to do the same. Consequently he was not very popular with some of the young men stationed at the Traders' Paradise, who expected to ride the plains all day and dance all night.

The Chief Factor sat at the head of the table with his secretary at his right hand, and the Fort Doctor at his left. Chief Trader Campbell, the next in rank, sat at the other end of the table. There were eight officers besides the two newcomers, all weather-beaten, bearded men, most of them past middle age.

The mess-room was a huge bare hall with a fireplace and a built-in cupboard. It was bare of ornament or furniture, except the long pine table and the home-made chairs. The dishes were few and heavy, and the cups were without saucers or handles. But the "gold-eye" fish, fresh from the Red River, were deliciously cooked, and the potatoes and other vegetables from the fort garden were very welcome after a month of pemmican and dried meat. The meal was served by their hairy little acquaintance of the night before, who padded about in his moccasins and surveyed the "moonyasses" with suspicious sidelong glances.

The two newcomers, being lowest in rank sat near the foot of the table beside the genial Chief Trader Campbell, a man with a long wavy beard and a deep rumbling voice, who enquired kindly after their welfare. Their gay rescuer of the night before sat next to Charles. It was evident that the rule of silence for the apprentice clerks was not as rigidly observed as at York Factory, for Halliday's tongue ran on all breakfast time.

Under cover of the conversation of his elders, he gave the newcomers an amusing description of each. The Bourgeois, Sanderson, and McMurray were all married to half-breeds, so they must be careful not to make derogatory remarks upon such. "Sanderson there," he said, nodding towards the Chief Accountant, "will curse half-breeds like an old Badger Chief, but let any one else—" he gave the expressive Red River shrug. "McMurray, the one with the straight hair, is more Cree than Orkney, in spite of his name, though great to work with. The Bourgeois is a slave driver. Beware of him. Sanderson's a good sort, but too careful of his dignity. Watch him and see if he doesn't say 'Considering our relative

positions' before you finish that fish."

"And what's the news from home, lads?" asked the Doctor, a cheery, ruddy-faced gentleman who looked after the health of a community where no one was ever sick, and had the sort of heart that "doeth good like medicine."

Charles looked up from the generous plate of fish and potatoes which old Geordie had placed before him. "I'm afraid it's almost three months old, sir," he suggested.

"We're used to that," said Campbell good-naturedly. "We never hear anything about what the powers in England are doing until it's all out of fashion."

So rather diffidently the two latest arrivals from the Old Country tried to tell something of the newspaper discussions regarding the amalgamation of the great northwest with the Canadian provinces of the east.

"All idle talk, you may be sure," commented the Chief Factor in his authoritative way. "There's no possibility of those isolated provinces east of us being made into a country, half English and half French, and all strung out in line like a row of skins hung out to be beaten."

"You may be sure that if there are any negotiations of that sort going on, we shall be the last to hear about it," spoke up Mr. Sanderson, the gentleman whose relative position was of such moment to him. "The powers that be in London seem to think that we are their servants and they are the masters. Whereas, considering our relative positions in the service, we should dictate to them."

Halliday raised his eyes and looked at Charles with a far-away innocent expression. "The Chief Accountant has introduced himself," he said in a low tone.

When the meal was over the Chief asked the newcomers to step into his office. Doctor Gordon shook hands with them as they left the table, wishing them all success.

"I hope you will get on well in the service, boys," he said in a fatherly tone. "Don't get into horse-racing and running into debt. And steer clear of those young fellows who want to celebrate too often. And whatever you do," he added, lowering his voice and glancing about him, "don't marry a half-breed!"

The interview with the Chief Factor placed the three newcomers. Johnny McBain, as he had had two years' experience, was to be put into the depot or settlers' store under Chief Trader McMurray, the man with the Indian features and the beautiful Scottish burr. Archie was placed under Chief Trader Campbell, who was in charge of the Indian trading; and Charles was to go into the office to serve the Chief Accountant of Assiniboine district, the gentleman of the relatively important position.

CHAPTER VIII

Fort Garry

The three elder men among the officers of the fort were married, and lived in apartments of their own, though they all met at mess. The rest of the officers were housed in a building called Bachelor's Hall, and a gay place it proved to be.

The two new arrivals, having had their initiation at York Factory, were on their guard against pranks, but Halliday disarmed their suspicions by inviting them to a little celebration in his room the night after their arrival.

"We always give the newcomers a welcome," he declared hospitably, "and besides it happens to be my birthday, and I feel I owe it to myself to celebrate."

Old Dufresne, the half-breed factotum, who filled the position of janitor to Bachelors' Hall, was given a pound of tobacco to ensure his preparing supper. Halliday's room was a festive-looking place. The bare walls were hung with multitudinous ornaments: fire-bags, belts, garters and moccasins of elaborate bead and quill work, and were plastered with pictures of horse races and social events cut from the illustrated London papers.

The party consisted of the younger officers: Ogilvie, private secretary to

the Chief; Ferguson, the other clerk; and Johnny McBain, who had arrived late in the afternoon, riding up from the Lower Fort. The Doctor put his head in at the door to smile at the six young men seated with their cards around the candle-lit table. "Sorry I can't join you, boys," he said, "but I'm getting too old for speers. Don't keep it up too late, like good fellows, and don't make too much noise."

"Sleep with your deaf ear up, Doctor," warned Halliday, "or you'll think there's an Indian uprising."

But they did keep it very late, and they did make a great deal of noise. It was the custom to initiate all newcomers into the service by putting them under the table. Halliday's allowance of rum had been supplemented by several others and the celebration was much less innocent and good-natured than the one at York Factory.

Charles awoke the next morning with



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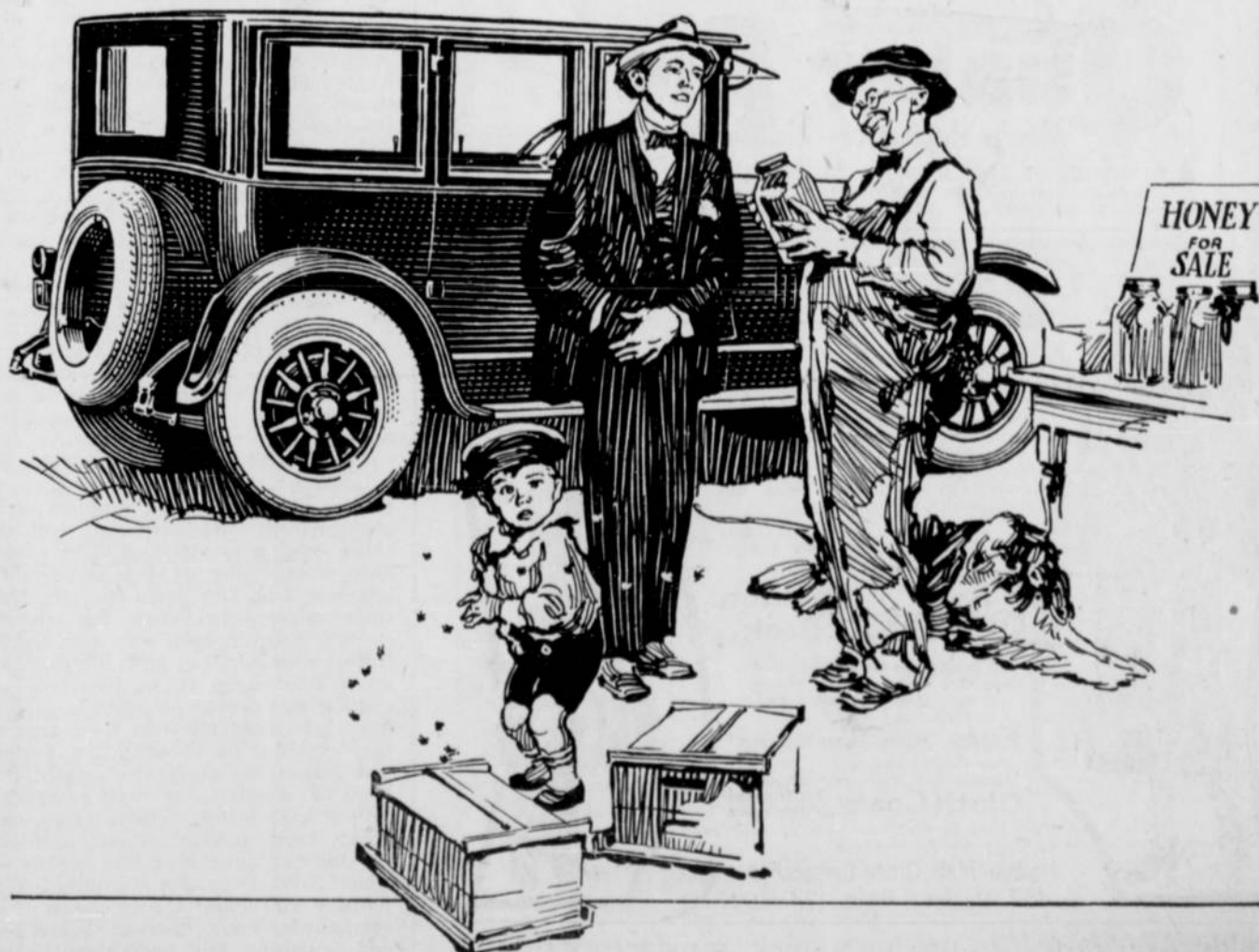
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a headache and a deep feeling of depres-
sion and humiliation. He had made a
fool of himself, just as those fellows
had planned. He had a vivid sense of
his mother's presence all day; not the
comforting presence he was accustomed
to, but one that brought the feeling
that she was in distress for him. He
had felt just so about her the night
after he and Marie Rose had so nearly
lost their lives in the ice-floes. Archie
was in even worse plight, but Johnny
McBain's round face was as placid and
ruddy as usual.

"You'll have to get used to sharing
in a little spree occasionally," he ad-
monished, as he led the two down to
breakfast. "It's the only sort of diver-
sion the fellows have in this howling
wilderness."

Just after the midday dinner, when
Charles was crossing the square to the
accountant's office, a young half-breed
assistant of the boat-builder came run-
ning up from the river.

"De York boat! She come!" he
shouted.

The arrival of the brigade was a
great occasion. The men had been
away from their homes almost all sum-
mer, and their families were already
swarming down the river bank to meet
them. Mr. Campbell gave orders that
the stores were to be closed and all
business suspended; and, headed by the
Bourgeois, the officers went out to
welcome them.

They had scarcely reached the gate
when the brigade swept into view: ten
of the twelve long pointed boats that
had come back from York Factory, the
men pulling hard against the current
and singing "A La Claire Fontaine."
They were decked out in their bravest
—new sashes, gay garters, moccasins
and colored feathers. As they swept
up to the shore oars flashed to the per-
pendicular, and a yell rose from one
hundred throats that made the old walls
of Fort Garry ring.

It seemed as if half the population of
the Red River Settlement had come
down to the shore to welcome them.
There were Indian women in blankets,
with their little naked boys; braves in
breech-clout and feathers; half-breed
women, their bright eyes shining under
their blue head-shawls as Louie or
Bateese leaped ashore; and there was
a goodly sprinkling of the Scottish
settlers come out to greet their fellow
countrymen.

Chief Factor MacNeill stood at the
gate as the procession came swaggering
up. He shook hands with the Guide,
welcomed them all in a short speech,
and led the way up to the fort. They
swarmed into the square, followed by
the women and children, laughing,
shouting, teasing. Charles was spied at
once and received an ovation which
was not lost upon the quick ears of the
Bourgeois. "Waby-stig-wan!" the
Guide shouted, and the whole brigade
threw up its caps in a wild cheer.

Just then arose above the joyous
clamour a loud screeching noise as
though ten thousand pigs were being
driven with ten thousand protests to
some colossal market, and here was the
cart brigade with goods from St. Paul's,
just returned from their journey across
the American border; one hundred Red
River carts, drawn by oxen in a long
serpent-like procession, each of the two
hundred axles giving forth a wailing
screech that sometimes announced their
approach before their dust could be
seen.

The arrival of the men of the cart
brigade at the same time swelled the
throng and doubled the problem of the
authorities. Each man that had any-
thing coming to him had to be paid at
once, though most of them were paid in
advance and had worn out or drunk
their wages long before the trip was
over. However, each man was entitled
to his "regal," a pint of rum, and
when this began to be measured out,
trouble was poured out with it.

For the next three or four days the
fort was in an uproar. No business
was transacted except the urgent busi-
ness of keeping the voyageurs from
killing each other. These merry, easy-
going, hard-working fellows, perfect in
the face of danger or tremendous toil,
when freed from the discipline of the
journey and under the influence of the
company's rum, became quarrelsome
and dangerous. Old feuds were revived,

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her limbs. They itched something
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old battles re-fought. The boat brigade was challenged by the cart brigade. Indians came in from all quarters to join the fray, and many of the new Highland recruits were in danger of their lives.

Chief Factor MacNeill had ever an alert eye upon his new officers, and he soon discovered that Apprentice Clerk Stuart had a strong influence over the men. He accordingly gave him some ugly tangles to unravel, which only the memory of all Waby-stig-wan had done for them on the journey prevented from developing into murder.

"You will make a great success at handling Indians some day, Mr. Stuart," the Chief said in his dry casual manner, and the heart of the new apprentice clerk swelled with pride at this his first commendation.

When the last staggering voyageur was at length persuaded to go shouting home, the fort settled down to its accustomed routine.

The first events in their new life made a profound impression upon the two, fresh from the guarded ways of their old home. The easy, half-wild life, with its absence of convention, was dangerously alluring. Halliday's entertainments seemed less objectionable than at first.

"Halliday has a birthday, Ferguson says, every time anybody comes or leaves," Johnny McBain announced joyfully. "So we are likely to have a good time here. Hooray for Fort Garry!"

Unfortunately it was the season at which there was not much pressing work to do. The great business of receiving the furs from Indians and giving them their outfits for the coming year had been finished in the spring, when they came to the fort with the results of their winter's hunt. Also the work of receiving the furs and provisions from the different posts of Assiniboine district, of which Fort Garry was the headquarters, was all over for the year. The work at present was the rather prosaic one of going over accounts in the office where Charles was employed. He soon began to grasp something of the great business of the fur trade, and learned to calculate in terms of beaver skins, buffalo and ponies. But there was plenty of idle time, and Satan might have found irreparable mischief to fill it had it not been for the action of the Bourgeois.

(To be continued next week.)

McConica Loses Nomination

Sydney Bingham, ex-M.L.A. for Wilkie, was chosen Progressive candidate for the constituency of South Battleford, by a Progressive convention held at Wilkie, defeating the sitting member, T. H. McConica, by 88 to 72 votes. There were six candidates and when the vote was announced Mr. McConica moved that it be made unanimous. All six candidates pledged themselves to work for the choice of the convention. Mr. McConica is the only one of the Progressives seeking re-election who has failed to secure re-nomination.

Election Day

King and Meighen both are touring With the object of securing

The support of you and me election day; Each one fears his own undoing In the contest that is brewing.

So they talk for all they're worth along the way.

But although we go to hear them And while there applaud and cheer them,

Here's a warning those two men will kindly note:

While we treat them both politely We all take their speeches lightly

And its not to either one we'll give our vote.

But we'll show them we're progressive In a manner most impressive

When we come to mark our ballots on that day;

And their party system, rotten, Will be dead and soon forgotten.

For Progressives in the West have come to stay.

—G. F. Lee, Midnapore, Oct. 12, 1925.

An Important Matter

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Name

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The Real Issue

Continued from Page 11

desired effect of bringing back the two party alignment.

It is well that we should very seriously consider all that will be involved in such a course. The Progressive group came into existence because of intense dissatisfaction with the political situation in Canada on the part of members of both parties as well as adherents of neither, and the question which needs answering before there would be the slightest justification for adopting the suggestion of Premier King and his

party is: "Have we any reason to expect that if we do this, the Liberal party can be turned into a low-tariff, forward-looking progressive one instead of the very re-actionary one which it appears to many of us that it is, and has been for a long time?"

Nothing has happened during the last four years to justify the hope that the Liberal party can be reformed sufficiently to have them fulfill their promises and carry out their 1919 platform. The King government record of four years of broken promises surely does not warrant us exercising our faith to the extent of believing that at

last the leopard has changed his spots.

It would appear that the best way for the West to get justice is for us to show that we meant business when we organized the Progressive group, and that we have not faltered nor wavered, and to send down to Ottawa a stronger fighting force than before, which will give sufficient support to King when he is promoting really liberal legislation, so that he can carry on a government, but which will not be bound to support him because it is an integral part of the Liberal party.

We must stand by our guns and support those who fought our battles for

the Crow's Nest rates, cheaper money, Hudson Bay and other vital matters, or, if we do not and become merged with the Liberal party, we will undoubtedly be disappointed in the results, and after the damage has been done we will find it utterly impossible to start any other political movement for another 20 years, as people would say—"What is the use—see what happened before."

There is a fine ideal behind the Progressive group, and it supports democratic control as opposed to machine control. If we adhere to our principles, I am convinced there are enough people in Canada looking for cleaner politics, and some consistency in carrying out election promises, that eventually it will be possible to organize a government, but we must be prepared to work for results and not to be easily discouraged, or to be influenced by the plea of those whose desire it is to destroy the Progressive group. There is no doubt that those responsible for the destinies of the two old parties are one in this desire to destroy the Progressive group, as it creates too much uncertainty for both of them, to have a strong party which adheres to principles and whose support will only be given to measures which serve the interests of the common people.

"There was a young lady of Niger,
Went out to ride on a tiger;

They returned from the ride
With the lady inside,

And a smile on the face of the tiger."

A Good Word for the West

Henri Bourassa, apostle of Nationalism, who is running as an Independent in a Quebec constituency, is saying things that will not be particularly palatable to the moneyed interests of Montreal or Toronto either for that matter. In one of his recent speeches he said:

"There is not a man who has visited the West, as I have done each year, who is not convinced that if Montreal and Toronto do not change their policy as regards railways, banking and tariff, there will come a demand from the West for the separation of the country as between the East and the West. I do not speak of civil war, as in the United States. We should do all possible to prevent a rupture, and one of the reasons which have led me into the fight is because of the blindness of certain public men. They come into Quebec to appeal to the French-Canadians, it being election time, and go into Ontario to rouse the pride of that province against the West, and they exploit the grievances, legitimate or exaggerated, of the maritime provinces, seeking to rouse them against the desires, legitimate or exaggerated, of the West. Many of my friends, English and French, Liberal and Conservative, have told me I should enter this contest because of this sectional campaign. I will seek to understand the Western people, to aid in having the different provinces understand each other, as did our grandfathers in 1850 and 1860, after half a century of quarrelling."

"Ten Little Ministers"

Ten King Ministers stepping out so fine;
The wicked Senate COPped one—
Then there were nine.

Nine King Ministers stayed in too late;
"Hal" caught a fatal chill—
Then there were eight.

Eight King Ministers pleading help be given;
The income tax ROBbed one—
Then there were seven.

Seven King Ministers up to Party tricks;
Motherwell moved again—
Then there were six.

Six King Ministers passed a Tory hive;
Murdoch parked in High Park—
Then there were five.

Five King Ministers closed their country's door;
Shut their little Bureau up—
Then there were four.

Four King Ministers looking out to sea;
Preston whispered Low—
Then there were three.

Three King Ministers in an awful stew;
One forgot to bring his Fork—
Then there were two.

Two King Ministers, ain't we got fun?
One failed to see Lapointe—
Then there was one.

One King Minister, Lyon all alone,
Took the train to Washington—
Then there were none.

—Geoffrey W. Cox.

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SPECIAL TRAINS

WESTERN CANADA TO THE SEABOARD FOR OLD COUNTRY SAILINGS CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S

SPECIAL SLEEPING CARS FROM VANCOUVER, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, REGINA,
CONNECTING AT WINNIPEG FOR THESE TRAINS

FIRST TRAIN leaves Winnipeg 10 a.m., November 24, to Montreal for sailing of S.S. "Canada," on November 27, to Liverpool.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Winnipeg 10 a.m., December 2, to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Grottingholm," on December 5, to Gothenburg.

THIRD TRAIN leaves Winnipeg 10 a.m., December 4, to Halifax, for sailing of S.S. "Doric," on December 7, to Queenstown and Liverpool.

FOURTH TRAIN leaves Winnipeg 10 a.m., December 10, to Halifax, for sailing of S.S. "Megantic," on December 13, to Glasgow and Liverpool.

FIFTH TRAIN leaves Winnipeg 10 a.m., December 11, to Halifax, for sailing of S.S. "Ascania," on December 14, to Plymouth, Cherbourg, London; S.S. "Athenia," on December 14, to Glasgow. S.S. "Orbita," on December 14, to Cherbourg and Southampton.

SPECIAL THROUGH TOURIST AND STANDARD SLEEPING CARS

will be operated (if traffic warrants) from Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, for the following sailings:

S.S. "Letitia," November 20, from Montreal to Glasgow.
S.S. "Ausonia," November 21, from Montreal to Plymouth, Cherbourg and London.

S.S. "Regina," November 21, from Montreal to Glasgow and Liverpool.

S.S. "Hellig Olav," November 29, from Halifax to Norway, Sweden, also Finland and Baltic States.
S.S. "Ohio," November 30, from Halifax to Cherbourg and Southampton.

S.S. "Arabic," December 4, from Halifax to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

Any Canadian National Railways Agent will be pleased to give you full details and assist you in planning your trips, make reservations, etc., etc.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Non-Pool Wheat Prices

The Following Statement has been compiled by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange following a meeting held at the Exchange:

On July 14, 1925, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., or "Wheat Pool," over the signature of D. McRae, general manager, sent a circular to its members, in which the following statement appeared:

"We have no hesitation in stating that the prices which the pool has already paid, including this one, for wheat delivered to it by its members, on the average are much higher than those which have been paid to the farmers who have refrained from joining the pool."

This statement is not in accordance with the facts as shown by an independent audit made by Price, Waterhouse & Co., which follows:

Price, Waterhouse & Co.,
Union Trust Building,
Winnipeg.

This is to certify that we have audited all of the non-pool wheat account sales of fifteen representative elevator companies covering the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for the period from September 15, 1924, to July 15, 1925.

In making this audit fullest co-operation was afforded us by the elevator companies, and all account sales of non-pool farmers' grain were included, without exception, all documents requested being produced and carefully scrutinized by us.

We find that the average wheat prices by grade, per bushel, in store at Fort William and Port Arthur terminals realized for the producers' account were as follows:

No. 1 Northern	\$1.668	No. 4 Smutty	\$1.226
No. 2 Northern	1.643	No. 3 Northern-Damp	1.541
No. 3 Northern	1.584	No. 4 Damp	1.405
No. 4	1.493	No. 6 Damp	1.201
No. 5	1.384	No. 1 Northern-Rejected	1.486
No. 6	1.227	No. 3 Northern-Rejected	1.389
Feed	1.047	No. 4 Rejected	1.323
No. 1 Northern-Tough	1.595	No. 5 Rejected	1.139
No. 2 Northern-Tough	1.580	No. 4 Tough-Rejected	1.234
No. 3 Northern-Tough	1.541	No. 4 Kota	1.606
No. 4 Tough	1.458	No. 2 Durum	1.513
No. 5 Tough	1.295	No. 3 Durum	1.546
No. 6 Tough	1.120	No. 4 Durum	1.498
Feed-Tough	1.048	No. 3 Durum-Tough	1.470
No. 2 Northern-Smutty	1.529	No. 4 Durum-Tough	1.427

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Dated at Winnipeg, October 1, 1925.

A comparative statement showing the pool payments for the same particular grades is shown hereunder, as evidenced by Mr. McRae's letters of July 14 and September 5, 1925:

Grade	Final Pool Gross Price	Deduction retained by Pool	Final Pool Payment to Grower	Non-Pool Certified Aver. Payment to Grower	Gain per Bus. to Non-Pool Grower	Gain per Bus. to Pool Grower
1 Northern	\$1.66	4.30c	\$1.617	\$1.668	5.1c	.....
2 Northern	1.61	4.25	1.567	1.643	7.60	.....
3 Northern	1.55	4.19	1.5081	1.584	7.59	.....
4 Northern	1.47	4.11	1.4289	1.493	6.41	.....
5 Northern	1.33	3.97	1.2903	1.384	9.37	.....
6 Northern	1.17	.....	1.17	1.227	5.7	.....
Feed	1.01	.....	1.01	1.047	3.7	.....
1 Northern Tough	1.58	4.22	1.5378	1.595	5.72	.....
2 Northern Tough	1.53	4.17	1.4883	1.58	9.17	.....
3 Northern Tough	1.47	4.11	1.4289	1.541	11.21	.....
4 Tough	1.39	4.03	1.3497	1.458	10.83	.....
5 Tough	1.22	.....	1.22	1.295	7.5	.....
6 Tough	1.11	.....	1.11	1.12	1.0	.....
Feed Tough	.94	.....	.94	1.048	10.8	.....
2 Northern Smutty	1.41	4.05	1.3695	1.529	15.95	.....
4 Smutty	1.30	3.94	1.2606	1.226	.....	3.46
3 Northern Damp	1.35	.....	1.35	1.541	19.1	.....
4 Damp	1.28	.....	1.28	1.405	12.5	.....
6 Damp	1.05	3.69	1.05	1.201	15.1	.....
1 Northern Rejected	1.54	4.18	1.4982	1.486	.....	1.22
3 Northern Rejected	1.43	4.07	1.3893	1.389	.....	.03
4 Rejected	1.33	3.97	1.2903	1.323	3.27	.....
5 Rejected	1.16	.....	1.16	1.139	.....	2.10
4 Tough Rejected	1.26	3.90	1.2210	1.234	1.30	.....
4 Kota	1.22	.....	1.22	1.606	38.6	.....
2 Durum	1.49	4.13	1.4487	1.513	6.43	.....
3 Durum	1.44	4.08	1.3992	1.546	14.68	.....
4 Durum	1.40	4.04	1.3596	1.498	13.84	.....
3 Durum Tough	1.39	4.03	1.3497	1.47	12.03	.....
4 Durum Tough	1.32	3.96	1.2804	1.427	14.66	.....

This comparative statement shows definitely that the non-pool farmer, during the crop year 1924-25, averaged a much higher price than that received by the pool member, particularly on the lower grades of wheat, which comprised the bulk of the 1924-25 crop.

It must be pointed out that the average prices of the non-pool grain represent sales basis in store Fort William, whereas, besides using the usual channels of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange the pools had the advantage of direct export business with the European consumer.

It would appear from the U.F.A. issue of September 15, 1925, that the Alberta pool made a deduction from final payment of only 3 cents per bushel, thus realizing to the Alberta pool members 1 and a fraction cent per bushel more than the final payment figures as shown above.

The Trend of Radio

By W. A. Dickson

WITH the approach of winter and the coming radio season, the thoughts of everybody interested in this form of entertainment turn to the latest developments in the art. The rapid growth of radio during the past four years has led many unthinking people to believe that this modern miracle is revolutionary, both in its sudden growth and in its effect on our social life. But nothing can be further from the fact. Radio, like every other permanent advance, grew slowly for many years before it burst into bloom as nation-wide broadcasting, and its lasting effect upon our social habits and customs will be just as gradual. It is the result of evolution and not of revolution. For instance, the several stages in the development of the vacuum tube, the heart of the present transmitting and receiving set, have been patiently accomplished during the past 30 years. The tube was practically perfected in its present form before there was any thought of broadcasting. And prior to that were years of endeavor in the development of the other electrical apparatus which makes radio possible today. In its entire history there has been no single spectacular invention that has suddenly upset the theory and practice of radio. Nor is there likely to be in the future.

Many people have been waiting for some revolutionary change that will render all existing receiving sets obsolete. But they are waiting in vain. Each year brings forth improvements, just as there are changes in automobiles, but the set of today will still be giving good service five years from now. Each year shows an increased efficiency, a higher quality of design and workmanship and a decided trend toward the stabilization of radio as an integral, part of home life.

This tendency to wait for the revolution which will never materialize has been unwittingly fostered by the extravagant claims of some advertisers. The ideal which they set up, while impossible in the present state of the art, is accepted as the criterion in judging the performance of any set, but there is still many an improvement to be made before the perfect set will be even approximated. There will always be better sets coming, just as there will be better programs to be heard. But the present ones are well-worth while as an investment in the enjoyment of family life.

Changes Restricted to Container

In practically every instance this season, the most important changes have been in the cabinet mountings. There is a distinct tendency toward the console model—a model readily adaptable to the furnishings of any home, and assuring relief from unsightly horns, batteries and wire, which were so characteristic of the earlier models. The recent Winnipeg Radio Show gave evidence of advance in cabinet design quite as much as anything else. Many of this season's sets, particularly the larger and higher-priced models, have the mechanical features either entirely concealed or completely disguised. Some are built in exquisite consoles of various period designs, and others, to all outward appearances, may be beautiful writing desks, highboys or library tables.

It is possible to obtain excellent furniture designs even in the medium-priced sets, and this tendency is the greatest proof we have that the woman is beginning to buy radio just as she is buying everything else which becomes a fixture in her home. The majority of the cabinets are so beautifully designed and the finish and workmanship are so superb, as to fit in with the most pretentious surroundings and leave the owner nothing to be desired. Many of the cabinets are finished in two tones and others inlaid or hand-carved, while some are finished in a handsome lacquer.

The old days of a dozen or more controls are over; we now have the undoubted trend toward the one-control receiver, although really efficient sets with one dial to operate are still

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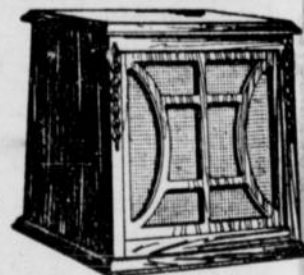
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scarce, and can hardly be said to have arrived as yet. The majority of this season's sets are equipped with two dials as compared to the three-control sets of last year. As most of these have the ability to be accurately and permanently logged, there is little difficulty in finding the desired station and bringing it in. A considerable number of this season's receivers are equipped with controls reading directly in wave-lengths instead of meaningless degrees.

There is a rapidly-growing trend this year toward the production of apparatus to eliminate the battery from radio reception. Men as a rule do not mind the necessary attention which batteries require, but to a woman the sight of a storage battery in her living-room is exceedingly unwelcome. Battery substitutes of last year were generally unsuccessful in operation, although in theory and some few cases of operation, excellent results were apparent. Subsequent experimentation has resulted in the improvement of most models, and the manufacturers are unanimous in claiming to have solved the "B" battery problem.

Another outstanding feature of the season—and another which reflects the woman's influence—is the trend in loud-speaker design. The horn type has never been popular with the women and the manufacturers have evidently been thoroughly convinced of this fact. This season's loud speakers seem to be deserting the horn type very largely, and are being produced in console models, cabinets, cones and exquisitely-finished period designs. In numerous models of receivers the loud speakers have been made an integral part of the sets themselves.

It is generally expected that super-power broadcasting will be inaugurated this year, and the manufacturers have provided for this development as well as for the lowering of broadcast wave-lengths in the current models of receivers. There is not much doubt regarding the probability of the lower end of the broadcast range being reduced to 150 meters instead of 200 as it has been. It is possible with the broadcasting such as will be conducted by the new 50,000-watt station at Bound Brook, New Jersey, which will be opened very soon, to obtain reception with loud-speaker volume on a very short aerial. It is believed that except for extreme distances, outdoor aerials of the present-day type will be unnecessary. Addition of amplifying units and increased number of tubes, permitting reception with indoor aerials, is gaining wide popularity.

Five-tube sets are likely to predominate this season. A number of six and eight-tube sets, designed for use with loop aerials, are also featured this year. Improved rheostats and potentiometers, eliminating much of the microphonic noises frequently encountered, and simplified wiring with a sharp reduction in soldered joints and connections, are noted in the interior of the latest sets.

To the man who likes to build his own receiver, and who finds delight in the experimental phase of radio, this season has offered several new features. Apparatus has now reached a stage of perfection which is in keeping with the general advancement of the art. There are new coils, transformers, jacks, switches and everything else which goes to simplify and improve the home-made set. Last year's super-heterodyne can be greatly improved by the substitution of straight-line frequency condensers, or of one of the many types of new vernier dials, which are so geared as to move the present type of condenser at a rate which turns it into a straight-line frequency instrument. The chief advantage of straight-line frequency tuning controls lies in the fact that an even distribution of stations is obtained over the entire scale, thus eliminating the crowding of stations, particularly at the lower end of the wave-length scale. This new departure facilitates tuning to a great extent and permits stations to be tuned in that had never been heard before.

The audio frequency part of this year's set can be materially improved over last year's by the use of the new types of transformers, or the adaptation of the increasing popular resistance-coupled system.

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The Countrywoman

New Zealand Women Organize

JUST the other day we had a visit from Mrs. W. J. Polson, of Manurewa, Fordell, New Zealand, who is most interested in the farm women's clubs of Canada. In New Zealand there is a Farmers' Union, with which is associated the Countrywomen's Section. This organization which has come into being very recently has Mrs. Polson as its president, and in that the members are fortunate as she is a woman with the dual gift of vision plus vigor.

At present the organized farm women in New Zealand are seeking to enlarge their membership and to arouse interest among the homemakers of their scattered settlements. Their problems seem to be similar in many ways to ours in the West. Help in the house, which used to be fairly plentiful, is now scarce and the homemakers on the farm find themselves left with all the cooking to do for several men. When reliable assistance can be secured, the men as a rule have their meals in a separate house.

Many of the farms or ranches are larger than the average on the prairie which means greater isolation for homemakers. Roads, too, are not as straight and flat as ours, so the women have to rely on their men-folk to drive them to the nearest centre which may be several miles away. In the old days, when a pony and "trap" was the common means of conveyance, the women drove themselves, but with the advent of the automobile it became risky for them to drive over the roads in the part of the north island where Mrs. Polson lives. All this has a bearing upon women's club work. Living at a distance from the nearest centre, doing their own work, and finding it difficult to get together, our cousins in the antipodes cannot meet as often as they wish. The solution of the problem will probably lie in having joint meetings with the Farmers' Union, so that both men and women can discuss their various problems in the same way as do the prairie-dwellers of Canada.

Simplified Dish-Washing

My folks still love to say that as a child I spent more time trying to find ways to get rid of doing a job, than I did in doing the actual work. Research often looks like a waste of time to other toilers, but it pays in the end. The result of my years of investigation is that I prefer washing my own dishes to doing anyone else's that I know.

Of course most people don't need to be told how to wash dishes, but it is surprising how many women still set the cup in which they mixed thickening, on the top of the range until after dinner, or fill the dough-pan with dish-water and leave it to soak and thus give themselves a lot of unnecessary work. To begin with, having the water ready is half the battle. Anyone who

hates dish-washing should form the habit of setting a pan of water on the back of the range as the first step in preparing a meal. Keep it at the right temperature, not too hot, and the dish-water there in plain sight tempts you to wash the dishes used in cooking as they accumulate, thus saving the extra time that would be required to do them after the food has dried.

The porridge pot usually is the first trial of the day's washing up. Mine is done almost as easily as a teacup. The secret lies in removing all the

porridge at one time. If there is a late sleeper in the house I cover his porridge with a saucer or plate that fits tightly and set it in the warming oven where it keeps moist and looks nicer than when it is scooped out of a dish that has been standing on the stove half an hour after it is cooked. Before serving the last plate of porridge I let the pan stand for a few minutes off the stove, and the scrapings come off leaving the bottom of the pot as clean as before it was used. It doesn't work like this with all dishes though, and when the porridge does stick a little I put some hot water in the dish, cover it tightly and keep it hot until I am ready to wash it. Try this instead of leaving the porridge uncovered on the back of the range until after breakfast, and the time saved washing the dish will soon mount into hours.

Once you have formed the habit of caring for dishes as you go along there doesn't seem to be any excuse for having such a mess of dishes to do. I always dish up all that is in a pan at one time. If there is more than I need I put it into another dish and set it away. To clean a dish with a cover I put in a little water and set it on the hot part of the stove to steam. Over the potato-masher I pour boiling water and unless unusually rushed I wash and dry it at once. I never, never, let it dry with the potato on it. If my pan of lukewarm water is not on the back of the range I put the egg-beater into cold water. Potato dishes need very hot water. Steaming a dish is much better than soaking it. If the pudding pan is turned upside down in a larger dish of water and kept very hot it will clean easily when you are ready to wash it.

There is only one satisfactory way to clean dough dishes. If handled right away they are so easily done that there is never any need for soaking. I rub it clean with a little ball of dough that grows like a snow man as I go over the pan. I get off every bit in this way so that the pan washes without any trouble, but this has to be done the minute the dough is taken out as it dries rapidly. With a little thought and care dish-washing loses much of its unpleasantness and a lot of time can be saved for more congenial work or play.—Maud Newcomb.

Unusual Carpets

Very recently a beautiful Axminster carpet was displayed in the windows of a western departmental store in company with a large number of smaller rugs. The size drew comments from many people, as it measures 14 feet by 21 feet, and its soft browns excited much admiration, but still more unusual is its weight, which is over 300 pounds. Such a rug, if well treated, should last a life-time.

However, even this carpet is put in the shade by one laid at the Wembley Exhibition. It covered more than an acre, measuring 165 feet by 135 feet.

while its weight reached five tons. The colors were blue and gold.

The London Furniture Record describes what is thought to be the largest carpet in the world, woven without a single join. This stretches over a surface of 2,200 yards in extent, and weighs no less than 21 tons. It may be seen on the floor of the Savoy restaurant and foyer in London. In the making of this unusual carpet, 62 oriental rugs were woven together in addition to a couple of rugs from China, the labor being done by 70 rug-makers from Samarkand. According to their



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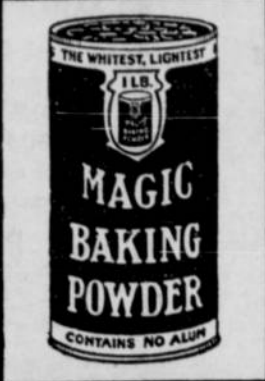
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custom, before finishing each rug, and before the growing carpet encircled it, they wove a piece of colored rice-fibre crescent-wise into the heart of every rug, thereby ensuring that all who trod upon the carpet "would know perpetual joy and felicity." The Samarkand workmen, however, refused to handle the two Chinese rugs, so other weavers had to be secured to finish the job.

Forke's Manifesto

Continued from Page 8

the British Isles, would go far to induce large inward cargoes with beneficial effects upon export freight rates. The difficulty of dealing with a shipping combine, where such exists, is very great. The potentialities for the reduction of ocean freight rates through the control of the volume of traffic offering by a shippers' conference, which would counterbalance the conference of shipping interests already established, should be thoroughly explored by parliament.

The concentration of the banking interests of Canada steadily continues and occasions considerable anxiety in Western Canada, in particular. The control of the financial machinery of the country by interests located in the eastern provinces has reached a condition approximating to a monopoly. It is widely felt that local interests are not sufficiently considered and that local development may actually be retarded by this condition. The ability of the people to provide themselves with banking and credit facilities apart from the few existing banks, where they may desire to do so, is seriously curtailed by the present method of issuing the currency and by the control of credit by the chartered banks. The establishment of a national bank to undertake by degrees the issuance of the national currency and to perform more extended re-discounting operations seems immediately necessary. Revision of the Bank Act to allow of the formation of local banks, operating with national currency and availing themselves of the proposed re-discounting facilities, ought to be undertaken simultaneously.

Basis of Immigration Policy

Reference has been made to the desirability of increasing the population of the Dominion. Immigration policies calculated to encourage settlers to come here from Great Britain, the United States and other countries have not been recently productive of striking results. In many parts of the country it is felt that it is of little use to bring in settlers while the people here are not sufficiently prosperous or are actually leaving the country owing to adverse conditions. The prevention of emigration and the improvement of the lot of those already settled here is undeniably a more intelligent and powerful means of increasing the population than the mere bringing in of settlers to replace an unchecked loss by emigration. Until the economic disabilities suffered by those engaged in the basic industries have been removed no immigration policy can be permanently effective. The carrying out of the reforms outlined must form the initial steps in any serious endeavor to increase the population of the country. When these steps have been taken the natural attractions of Canada and the recommendations of those already settled here will do more to bring immigrants than large expenditures of public money can do under existing circumstances. Given economic prosperity and satisfactory living conditions there will be no difficulty in financing the measures which can be taken by the government to secure that incoming settlers are of the right type and that they will be so placed as to bring the greatest advantage to themselves and to the country. The immigration policy which commends itself to Progressives adopts as its first requirement the creation of sound conditions of life and work in Canada and looks thereafter to the supplementing of natural attractive agencies by government action where that is seen to be necessary.

As the Progressive candidate for the constituency of Brandon, and as the leader of the Progressive group in the last parliament, I commend this summary of what I believe to be the common



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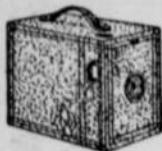
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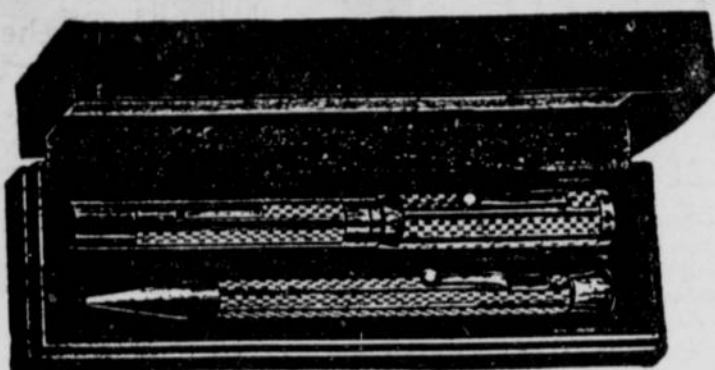


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policies of the Progressive candidates everywhere to the serious consideration of the electors. We believe that the adoption of these policies by the parliament of Canada would result in great and immediate benefit to all classes and would lay a solid foundation for the rapid development and permanent prosperity of the Dominion. We believe, also, that we can exercise far greater influence in converting the people and parliament to the views herein expressed by maintaining our independence as a group and freedom of judgment and action in the parliamentary arena.

In conclusion, I would invite every elector who sees in the Progressive program a basis for genuine economic progress, and who realizes the salutary influence already exerted upon Canadian public life by the Progressive movement, to vote accordingly on October 29. I would also urge upon such electors the necessity for giving all possible moral and physical support to the Progressive cause, which I have no shadow of doubt will fully maintain its strength in the new parliament.

ROBERT FORKE.

THE DOO DADS

Maybe it wasn't quite honest, the trick Tiny played on Flannelfeet, the big fat policeman of Dooville, but then Tiny is only a baby elephant; and besides, the policeman has played many a cruel trick on him, and he felt he was justified. Flannelfeet had found a quarter. He was walking along his beat, tossing it into the air and catching it, when he missed it and it rolled away in the dust. He looked and looked, but could not find it. While he was still looking Tiny, the pet elephant of Nicky Nutt, came swinging along. "Hey, Tiny!" called the cop, "I just lost a quarter. Help me find it and I'll give you a nickel." They both went around looking in the dusty street. "Look carefully, ole fellah," cautioned the policeman. "It's around here some place, and—" Just then his eyes fell on the manhole of a sewer. He was sure his quarter had fallen in there. "I suppose it rolled into that manhole," complained the cop. "Oh, well, I suppose I'll have to give you a nickel for helping me look for it." He turned around to hand the nickel to Tiny, and found him fast asleep there in the street. "For the love of Pete!" exclaimed the angry policeman. Here I thought he was helping me look for my quarter and I find him sound asleep." That was too much for Flannelfeet. He stepped up to Tiny and cracked the sleepy-head with his club. "Take that, you loafer!" he cried. Tiny looked troubled but he never moved. Convinced that his quarter was lost beyond recovery, the policeman walked, grumbling down the street. Presently he met Nicky Nutt coming to look for Tiny. "That elephant of yours is hopeless," he complained. "What's he been doing now?" asked Nicky, who was accustomed to hearing Flannelfeet complain of Tiny. "Why, I hired him to help me find a quarter I had dropped, and he went to sleep right there in the street. Then Nicky was angry. He wished Tiny had helped to find the quarter and had got the nickel for him to spend. He rushed up to Tiny shouting angrily: "S-a-a-y! You've disgraced me again. What's the idea of your falling asleep when—" Nicky suddenly stopped. There was no mistaking it, the elephant was solemnly winking at him. Nicky looked again, and again Tiny winked. Still Nicky was angry. "What d'ye mean, winking at me, you dumbell?" demanded Nicky. For answer, Tiny slyly lifted one foot a trifle. Nicky looked, and there lay the quarter. Tiny had found it, and, knowing that it did not belong to the policeman anyway, and remembering the many tricks Flannelfeet had played on him, had simply put his foot on it so that nobody else should find it, and had gone to sleep. Presently the policeman, walking his beat, saw Nicky and Tiny walking down the street together, smiling and sucking ice cream cones. He stopped and looked back. "Now I wonder," he said to himself.



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THE QUARTER

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FOR SALE—FOREST HOME FARM—SHORT-horn bulls, 17 Oxford-Down rams, 17 Yorkshire boars. Splendid lot of Barred Rock cockerels and young hens, from approved flock. Stations: Roland and Carman. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

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BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR TRADE FOR stock, gas tractor or separator. E. Hodgson, Halbrite, Sask. 42-3

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NICE HERD REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle, 13 cows and heifers and bull, \$850 for bunch. A. L. Thomas, Asquith, Sask. 38-5

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AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, EIGHT TO SIX months, large, well marked, \$35, papers included. S. J. Fullerton, Dinsmore, Sask. 42-2

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REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL FOR SALE or exchange. Registered Oxford ram lambs for sale. Wm. Sadler, Markerville, Alta. 42-2

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FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, 15 MONTHS old, large, well-developed, from show bull and good producing cow. Price \$65. S. Brongersma, Cupar, Sask. 41-3

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SELLING—REGISTERED HERD BULL, HOL-stein, age seven, quiet. Priced to sell. Hans Holm, Outlook, Sask. 42-2

Shorthorns

Auction Sale of Shorthorns

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15 Young Bulls, 15 Young Females THIS offering, selected from my accredited herd, is nearly all from Scotch stock imported within last 10 years. Bulls and females represent best Shorthorn type and will please the most careful breeder. Arrange to inspect this offering before date of sale at the Brunswick Stables, Rupert Street (near Main), Winnipeg, Man. This is the final notice of this sale. J. BOUSFIELD, ORCHARD FARM, MACGREGOR, MAN.

THREE-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS, BY FAMOUS breeding bull, Shenley Baronet 2nd, low, thick, sappy kind, in calf to Village Master, straight Scotch bull. Herd fully accredited. Carlson Bros., Roblin, Man. 42-3

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REGISTERED PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORN cows, will freshen in December, \$75 each. Also young bulls, fit for service. John R. Drever, Lipton, Sask. 40-3

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REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS, yearlings and younger. Crated for shipment. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 41-5

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BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—ANY SEX, ANY age, spring boars, \$25 and \$30, papers free. Wm. Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 42-2

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YOUNG DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, LONG TYPE. Papers furnished. Ready for service. \$30 and \$35. Sam Stoltz, Eureka Farm, Nokomis, Sask. 41-2

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HAMPSHIRE BOARS, FIVE MONTHS OLD, \$20; one-year-old boars, \$35. All lengthy fellows and well marked. With papers. George Purvis, Carleton Place, Ont. 41-2

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POLAND-CHINAS—WORLD'S CHAMPION blood boars and gilts, \$35, sired by Waverly King, by Armistice Boy, 1924 world's grand champion, by Monarch, 1923 world's grand champion, by Joker and Mouw's Miss Wonder. Graham's herd again produced the 1925 junior champion, Masterpiece, by Armistice Boy; dam, Monarch's Best, by Monarch. Masterpiece sold September 19 for \$1,850. Sow herd by such noted boars as Gerstale Wonder, Big Bob J, Big Bob Again, etc. Supply limited, so order early. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can spare Waverly King, price \$150. L. A. Phillips, Carleton Place, Ont.

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TAMWORTHS BETTER THAN EVER—THE Tamworths we are offering for the fall and winter trade are the best we have ever had. Different prices for different requirements. State your wants. Both sexes. All ages. High How Stock Farm, Daysland, Alta. Thos. Noble. 42-3

LIVESTOCK

Yorkshires

CHOICE YORKSHIRE BOARS, SEVEN months, from imported boar, Brigadier of Walton, bred by Sir Gilbert Greenall, of Warrington, England, and good stock dam of splendid breeding, first and second prize at Yorkton fair, \$30. Mrs. Robt. Stevenson, Yorkton, Sask. 41-3

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOAR, POPLAR-field Boy A1, 98052, born July 18, 1923, good length, good getter, keen server, \$30; papers included for quick sale. C. R. Snyder, Poplarfield, Man. 42-2

TWO STRONG BOARS, 11 MONTHS, THIRD, fourth, Regina Fair, from mature, prize-winning parents, \$35 each, with papers. Satisfaction assured. H. J. Minor & Sons, Earl Grey, Sask. 41-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE, boars, long body, bacon type, good, thrifty condition, born April 13, \$30 each, papers free. Albert Henwood, Grand View, Man.

SELLING—THREE UNIVERSITY BRED YORK-shire boars, six months old, \$35 each. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask. 42-5

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Various

PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN AND SHROPSHIRE ewes, also few choice grades. Over 1,000 ribbons have been won from this flock during past three years. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Darabrough, Laura, Sask. 38-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWN rams, two shears, shearlings and lambs. Good quality. Prices reasonable. H. Waterhouse, Castle Point, Man.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad" in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

SELLING—REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWN ram lambs and one aged ram. J. T. H. Blair, Hartney, Man. 41-2

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ONE PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE RAM, PRICE \$25, and one pure-bred ram lamb, \$15. Fred Powell, Wiseton, Sask. 41-2

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS, SHEAR-lings, \$19; lambs, \$17; papers included. Lyell Richardson, Ste. Rose, Man.

SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS, \$25 EACH, Sired by prize-winning ram. Stewart Brown, Mayfield, Man. 42-4

SELLING—60 YOUNG GRADE EWES, GUY Rogers, High Prairie, Alta. 42-3

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WANTED—40 YOUNG EWES, STATE BREED and price. W. Stevenson, Kandahar, Sask. 41-2

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PURE-BRED ANGORA GOATS, ALL AGES, at \$12 each. Gordon Clarke, McCreary, Man. 42-2

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GLENCARNOCK MOLASSE MEAL, 100 pounds, \$4.50; calf meal, 100 pounds, \$5.50; stock tonic, per package, \$1.00; molasses, in barrels, 54 gal., \$28; in pails, 60 pounds, \$2.50; oil cake meal, 100 pounds, \$3.25. Jas. D. McGregor, Glencar-nock Stock Farms, Brandon, Man.

LIVESTOCK

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SILVER BLACK FOXES, PURE P. E. ISLAND strain. Registered in Canadian National. Have been raising foxes since 1913. Offer 1925 pups from \$300 to \$550 a pair. Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Sunnyside. Royal Silver Black Fox Co. Ltd., Lower Bedouque, P. E. Island

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WILLOW PARK KENNELS, VENN, SASK., offer wolfhounds, 14 to 24 months old, from fastest obtainable. Sire, Quicker Cannon. Dam record, 200 wolves. 41-2

SELLING—EIGHT-MONTHS-OLD WOLF-hounds, cross Russian and Greyhound, \$15; male and female Russian wolfhound, two and four years old, \$30 each. C. Radtke, Treherne, Man.

CHINCHILLAS, FROM REGISTERED PAR-ents, hardly and prolific. They are as easy to raise as common rabbits. Write for prices and further particulars. W. D. Lough, Moosemound, Sask.

SILVER BLACK FOXES, FROM MOST PRO-lific Prince Edward Island strains. Birnie Silver Black Fox Company Limited, 608 Lombard Building, Winnipeg.

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THREE YOUNG WOLFHOUSES, PARENTS very good killers, three for \$30. H. K. Wiebe, Herbert, Sask. 42-2

SELLING—ONE FIRST-CLASS FOXHOUND, Box 127, Unity, Sask. 42-2

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FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS, \$5.00 EACH. Write John Clark, Gleichen, Alta.

COYOTES—PAIRS FOR SALE. O. J. GUSDAL, Erickson, Man. 40-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER, BLACK, RED and cross foxes. E. Valley, L'Orignal, Ont. 41-6

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-dottes, cockerels and pullets at \$1.25 each; also White Embden geese, \$2.50; geese, \$3.00 for immediate sale. Apply Joe Saworski, Carlton, Sask.

SPECIAL PRICED BRED-TO-LAY PURE-BRED Leghorns, \$2.00; three, \$5.00; Sheppard's famous Ancona cockerels, 339 strain, from \$3.00 to \$10. H. B. Toews, Horndean, Man. 41-3

THE RED WING CO-OPERATIVE EGG CIRCLE is selling eggs in Winnipeg now for 55c. doz. Write Secretary for information about becoming a member. 501 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

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ROSE COMB ANCONA YEARLING HENS, \$10 dozen; cockerels, \$1.25 each. Wanted, 20 choice cockerels. Mrs. Templeton, Baidur, Man. 40-3

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40 ONLY, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, hatched early April, eggs direct from Stacey's special pens pedigree super layers, splendid birds, \$3.00; four for \$10. Mrs. Thos. Caves, Rowlettia, Sask. 41-3

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, HEAVY-LAYING strain, 2,000 to select from. Laying now or ready to lay. M. C. Herne, 525 Jubilee Ave., Winnipeg. 41-2

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THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain; cockerels all price now. J. J. Funk, Winkler, 1 h 41-1

LARGE ENGLISH BRED-TO-LAY WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00. Ben Frachlich, Marquis, Sask. 42-2

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS of excellent breeding, \$2.00; also ducks and drakes. Mrs. R. Maxson, Box 237, Drumheller, Alta.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS OR COCK-erels, splendid ancestry, \$1.50 each. Arthur Marshall, Stony Beach, Sask.

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SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels and pullets, \$2.00 to \$3.00, from approved laying strain. Alex. Smith, Keyes, Man. 41-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM REGIS-tered sire, government inspected hens, bred-to-lay strain, \$2.50 each. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta. 41-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GOVERN-ment selected hens, four years, \$3.00 each, two \$5.00 till December 1. R. F. Russell, Morris, Man.

COCKERELS—DAMES, 200; SIRE, 315, \$2.00. To trade 315 yearling rooster. S. Young, Howie, Alta. 42-2

Poultry Supplies

STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL—NO DUSTING, DIP-ping or odor. Kills every louse or mite on poultry. Big tube treats 200 birds, 60 cents, or \$1.00 brings two big tubes. Postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeder's Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

MOULTING HENS DON'T LAY EGGS, SHOR-ten this lost time by giving your hens Pratt's Poultry Regulator. Starts them laying again quickly. Sold by all dealers.

POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOGUE FREE. Pullets and cockerels from bred-to-lay stock. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg. 33-4

Rhode Islands

SELLING—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$3.00. I. S. Mork, Hitchcock, Sask. 41-2

SINGLE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. J. Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 41-5

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

CLEARING SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE Geese, beautiful. Goose and gander unrelated, four years; gander, two years. Reliable breeders, \$3.00 each. Early spring hatch, \$2.00. H. B. Card, Melville, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms, \$4.50; hens, \$3.00; May hatch. Mrs. Duncun, Lees, Kibbey, Sask. 42-6

LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, \$5.00 PAIR; GAN-ders, \$3.00. Georgina Smith, Wembley, Alta.

Wyandottes

SELLING OUT OF WHITE WYANDOTTES

WE have decided to specialize in S. C. White Leghorns, and are therefore offering our entire line of high-record Wyandotte hens and male birds. Poultry you could not buy on any other occasion. Hens with egg records from 150 to 200, \$2.00 each; 200 to 250, \$3.00 each. Pedigree cockerels and cocks used in our own pens, \$4.00 to \$15 each. Discount on quantities. Price List Free. LAYWELL POULTRY FARM, MACLEOD, ALTA.

SEEDS

Grass Seed

SELLING—BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, sacked, nine cents per pound. Frank McMechan, Lyleton, Man. 39-6

Oats

FOR SALE—THREE CAR LOADS BANNER oats, 40 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Lloydminster. Thomas Watts, Rising Sun, Alta.

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climate conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information from R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

[Continued on next page]

A Farmer Needs Cash

to run a farm just as much as a car needs gas. The income from field crops is limited to the fall months and is often an uncertain quantity. Classified Ads. are money producers, the whole year 'round. It's not a question of the value of Guide ads. in helping you to run the farm—that's been proven to thousands of western farmers year after year. (The letters found below tell their own story). The question is, have you any Machinery, Livestock, Poultry or Miscellaneous things which you'd like to turn into cash? Guide ad., and prove to your own satisfaction whether it pays to buy, sell or exchange through the Farmers' Market Place.

Read the following stories of success with Guide ads.:

MACHINERY—"I sold the outfit right after my first ad. appeared. I'll use The Guide again when I want to sell anything."—M. Haslund, Inwood, Man.

RABBITS—"I had excellent results from my previous ads., and as I have more stock coming, I'd like to sell some more."—G. S. Brown, Theodore, Sask.

LIVESTOCK—"From the first of the three ads. I received a dozen letters more than I needed. I was surprised to get so many. The best place to buy anything that I know of is through Guide advertising. When I want to buy or sell in future, I'll just use The Guide."—Geo. Nolman, Libau, Man.

Our System of Classification

does the trick. You don't need big space to attract attention. Each ad. runs with other ads. of the same description, and they are classified and indexed, so that they can be easily found. Our readers know where to look for them. For rates and other information see top of this page. Send us your ad. as soon as you have idle machinery or anything else for sale.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



FARM 'LANDS

MESILLA Valley district of NEW MEXICO, offers the man of vision and ambition a better opportunity. Here is a delightful and invigorating climate, fertile farm land with abundant and cheap irrigation. All leading varieties, fruits and vegetables of prime quality are successfully grown, as well as all the general farm crops. Cotton, alfalfa, dairying, hogs and poultry is a combination hard to beat. Long favorable growing seasons make possible a wide range of crops and early fruits that come on the market when other districts are not shipping. A local market for milk pays \$3.50 a cwt. Write for leaflet "Why Dairying Pays in the Elephant Butte District"—C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 987 Ry. Exch., Chicago, Ill.

A MONEY MAKER

MODERN house, containing two flats and one two-roomed suite, suit business girl. One block to car. Excellent neighborhood.
CELEBRATED GORDON HEAD DISTRICT
EIGHT acres water-frontage, black soil, 6-roomed bungalow, full range buildings, truck farming and small fruits. Water-frontage scarce; prices rising.
NEW bungalow, 4 rooms, 2 acres tile drained. Also with same or separately, 5 acres park-like property, suitable greenhouses or fox farm.
MARCHANT, 129 PEMBERTON BLDG., VICTORIA, B.C.

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years, interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922-1st St. East, Calgary. 30-6

MANITOBA: 960 ACRES, 290 BROKEN, ANOTHER 250 breakable. Good buildings, fencing and water. Ideal for mixed farming. Complete equipment, 50 head stock. Good cash payment required. Further particulars write Box 13, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 41-2

FOR SALE—WITHIN MILE OF SWAN RIVER, 320 acres, 140 cultivated, 100 more easily broken; fair buildings; 4,300 bushels threshed this year; 2 fair churches, elevators, creamery, public and high schools; all conveniences of best town in the valley. Thos. L. Swift, Swan River, Man. 42-3

SELLING—A FINE HALF-SECTION, IMPROVED, good buildings, water, etc., half mile to school, three miles to town. I want to sell and will make the price right. Write for full description. Lloyd N. Leflar, Dropmore, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICULARS and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 415 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

320 ACRES, NEAR TOWN, 35 MILES FROM Winnipeg. House and cottage; stable for 35 head, all fenced; 160 acres cultivated. Price \$8,000, \$500 cash. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg. 41-2

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 42-5

CROPS NEVER FAIL IN MINNESOTA—GET free map and literature from State Immigration Dept., 775 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

GOOD QUARTER WILD LAND, CHEAP, famous Swan Valley. Geo. Russenholt, Bowman, Man. 40-4

FOR RENT—IMPROVED FARM, EQUIPPED or unequipped. Box 7, Strasburg, Sask. 41-2

SELLING—90 ACRES, ADJOINING TOWN, Box 210, Nokomis, Sask. 40-3

Farm Lands Wanted

EDMONTON HOME, ONE OF THE FINEST in the city, to exchange for Alberta farm or ranch suitable for sheep ranching. J. G. Miles, 10205 101st St., Edmonton, Alta.

FARM MACHINERY

Various

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER TWO-HORSE hay baler, almost new, \$150. A. Tonnelier, Parkman, Sask. 42-2

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND LIGHT SAW- mill, also small steam tractor. Must be cheap. Apply to Box 22, Benito, Man. 40-3

Autos

CHEVROLET 490 TOURING CAR, FIRST- class condition, \$300 cash, or will trade for cattle. F. W. Crawford, 300 Lilac Street, Winnipeg. 41-2

Thrashing Machinery

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—AMERICAN—ABEL, 32-h.p. engine, 40-60 separator. In running order. Box 104, Broderick, Sask. 40-3

Repairs

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overland, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 41

MAGNETOS, GENERATORS, STARTERS AND ignition repairs. Written guarantee. Official service station for Autolite Bosch, Connecticut, Clum, Deleo, Klaxon and Remy. Sharpe's Ltd., Automotive Electrical Engineers, 614 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

RADIATORS FOR FORDS—SOLD ON 60 DAYS' trial; 1917-23 models: Cartridge, \$27; Perfecto, flat tube, \$19. Cartridge radiators made for all makes of cars, trucks and tractors. Guarantee Sheet Metal Co., 562 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS, ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrinding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg.

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 40-9

USED TITAN TRACTOR PARTS, BOSCH and K.W. high tension magnetos. Low prices. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 271 Fort St., Winnipeg. 41-2

Tractors

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FORDSON TRAC- tor. Must be in first-class condition. E. Goodwin, Colgate, Sask. 41-2

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Overhaul pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

FARM MACHINERY

CYLINDER GRINDING, PISTONS, REPAIRS, autos, trucks, tractors. Thornton Machine Co., 62 Princess, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 38-13

MISCELLANEOUS

BULBS

FLOWERING BULBS—DIRECT IMPORTA- tions—Hyacinths, Narcissi or Daffodils, Tulips, Easter Lilies, Chinese Lilies, Crocus, etc. Write for bulb catalog, now ready, and 1926 spring seed catalog, ready January. Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited, 139 Market Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. 40-5

COAL

COAL! COAL! COAL!—WRITE FOR OUR CASH- with-order prices on Lignite, the most economical coal in the West. H. McLeod & Co., Miners and Shippers of Lignite Coal, Estevan, Sask. 38-13

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN, Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 10-1

DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN- nipeg. 39-26

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School. Established 1900. Send for prospectus. Phone A6524. 78 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 42-5

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

MY WARDROBE, REGINA, SASK.—FURRIERS, dyers, cleaners. Soiled suits, overcoats cleaned or dyed like new. Local agent at every point. 38-13

FARMERS' SAFES

SPECIAL FIREPROOF SAFE, CONSTRUCTED same as larger safes; outside size 23-in. high, 14-in. wide, 16-in. deep; weighs 250 pounds, only \$45 at Winnipeg; \$10 cash with order, balance on arrival. Canadian Diebold Safe Co., 183 Notre Dame East, Winnipeg. 38-5

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

VARICOSE ULCERS, RUNNING SORES, eczema healed by Nurse Dencker, 610 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Easy self-treatment also by mail, patient can work usual. Mrs. Jack Lingel, Leofeld, Saskatchewan, writes: "I am happy to tell you that my boy is cured of his eczema he had for one year and a half. I just used one box of your ointment and that cured him, etc."

BETTER BREAD—HO-MAYDE BREAD IMPROVER acts like magic on yeast, makes sweeter and more wholesome loaf. A boon to home-baking. Send 15c. for packet to C. & J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg.

HOME-MADE CHEESE FOR SALE, GUARAN- teed pure, averaging six pounds, 30c. a pound. Farmers unions, 10% discount on 100-pound shipments. James Jenson, Lundbrek, Alta. 41-2

HOME REMEDIES FOR MANY DISEASES, Guaranteed eczema remedy. Prof. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

GUNS AND RIFLES

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED. Write for new catalogue. Fred Kaye, 48 1/2 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 40-5

HAIR GOODS

SEND US YOUR COMBINGS—WE MAKE them into handsome switches at 75c. per ounce. Postage 10c. extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg.

HAY AND FEED

HAY WANTED—QUOTE PRICES. JOHN McGregor, Kincaid, Sask. 38-5

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON, SASK. Freight charges paid on all hides shipped for tanning. Work guaranteed. We buy hides and furs. Ask for price list.

HONEY

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY, NATURE'S purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 16 1/4; Saskatchewan, 17 1/4; Alberta-B.C., 18 cents pound. Light Amber, 15 1/4, 16 1/4, 17. Mixed Clover-Ruckwheat, 14, 15, 16 1/4. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario.

MISCELLANEOUS

ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE CLOVER, \$7.65 cash crate six 10-pound pails l.o.b. Uxbridge, Ont. Good quality Buckwheat, \$6.35 crate six 10-pound pails; also quantity Ontario Pure Maple syrup, \$12 cash crate six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, l.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, RR No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 38-5

PURE ONTARIO HONEY—10-30 POUND pails. On 120-pound orders freight prepaid. Choice Clover—Manitoba, 16 1/4c. pound; Saskatchewan, 17 1/4c.; Alberta, B.C., 18c. Beautiful Amber, 1c. pound less. Quantity discounts. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 36-10

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY, ABSO- lutely pure, from the old reliable apiary. Fives or tens in 60-pound crates, Manitoba, one crate, \$10.20; two crates, \$19.20. Saskatchewan, \$10.80 and \$20. Alberta, \$11.20 and \$21. All prepaid. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man.

PURE CLOVER HONEY, FROM OUR OWN bee-yard, in five or ten-pound pails, delivered free. Alberta, 18c; Saskatchewan, 17c; Manitoba, 16c.; in 100-pound lots. Guy Kember, R.R. 1, Sarnia, Ont. 41-5

TEDFORD'S PURE MANITOBA HONEY—FINE quality. Two 60-pound crates delivered Manitoba 17, Saskatchewan 17 1/4 cents pound. B. A. Tedford, McCreary, Man. 42-5

CLOVER HONEY, No. 1, \$7.50; CLOVER, Buckwheat mixed, \$6.00 crate six ten-pound pails, l.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 42-5

HONEY—IN 60-POUND CRATES, NUMBER one, \$9.00; number two, \$7.00, number three, \$5.00. Sample 5c. R. F. Whiteside, Little Britain, Ontario.

SELLING—CLOVER HONEY IN FIVE AND TEN- pound lithographed pails, 60 pounds, \$9.60, l.o.b. Carman, Man. Sample, 10 cents. W. F. Somers, 39-5

SELLING—MANITOBA WHITE HONEY, 60- pound crate, \$9.50. Wm. V. Russell, Grand View, Man. 40-5

FOR SALE—MANITOBA HONEY, \$9.50 FOR 60 pounds. Holloway Bros., Balmoral, Man. 38-5

HOSPITALS

ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER SUCCESS- fully treated by entirely new methods. Without pain, operation or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 41-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

WANTED—KILN DRIED SOFT WOOD HEAD- ing boards, 20 inches long, planed one side to 1 1/2 inch. Saw jointed both edges. Quote delivered here. Sufficient loads for one set, i.e., two circles. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask.

BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECT FROM THE mill. Get our special car-load prices before buying. Club orders supplied. Buildings ready-cut. Mill-Cut Homes Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, CEDAR FENCE POSTS, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN
REMITTING
BUY
MONEY
ORDERS



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg.

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon.

EDISON PHONOGRAPH, PRACTICALLY NEW and 75 records, \$65. H. K. Wiebe, Herbert, Sask.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Watching Small Breaks

Neglecting minor choring around a fellow's farm brings tragedies deploring and does a heap of harm! It doesn't do, by Harry, to say, "Another day," or "later," "let it tarry," "I'll lay this job away." I once neglected fixing a neck-yoke that was weak, and soon my team was mixing with fishes in the creek. I once said, "These old traces on this old harness here, are weakening in places and need some care, I fear, but I'll get busy later and rivet on a strap—right now I mustn't cater to this decrepit trap!" But, bingo, I was driving a wagon on a hill, my team was nobly striving with most determined will, when suddenly dividing the traces gave a snap, and backward I was sliding and praying for a strap! My buggy in its gear, one summer long ago, took on a case of veering and swaying to and fro, but I said, "This has lasted for thirty years and more, its fasteners were blasted from Pennsylvania's ore; so one more week, I reckon, won't make or mar the rig, although its braces beckon for splices strong and big!" Well, on the road to Hease's the day those words were said, that buggy went to pieces and I was put to bed! I learned those lessons early, and sadly, if you please, and retribution, burly, took me across his knees, so I made solemn pledges to watch the little chores, the buckles, and the wedges, the stitches, and the bords, the bolts, the pins, the castings, the rivets and the nails, the braces and the mastings, the splices and the rails; I took an oath tremendous to stand off no repairs until some break stupendous brought tragedies and cares. I fix each little crevice the day the break appears; no broken tug or clevis has brought me grief for years!

MISCELLANEOUS

NURSERY STOCK

100,000 PEONIES AND PERENNIAL PLANTS, ALL strong, field grown stock. 100,000 flowering shrubs, ornamental trees; a splendid stock of apples, plums and cherries, all best lines of small fruits. Caragana for hedge purposes, all grown on our own nurseries. Write for full list. Phone number 527. Island Park Nurseries Ltd., Island Park, Portage la Prairie, Man. 37-7

10,000 MANITOBA GROWN FRUIT TREES, peonies, 50c. each, best named varieties. Get our full list free. Boughen Nurseries, Valley River, Man.

LATHAM RASPBERRY CANES FOR FALL planting at \$6.00 per hundred. H. Smith, Lydall, Man. 39-4

FOR SALE—VICTORIA RHUBARB ROOTS, \$1.00 dozen. Mrs. C. Law, Frys, Sask.

OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, OP- tometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 40-13

POTATOES

OWING TO LACK OF WINTER STORAGE, will sell car load medium-sized, good quality Irish Cobbler potatoes at 30c. bushel, field run, loose in car, l.o.b. Ninette. Dunrea phone. R. O. Wilkie, Ninette, Man.

FOR SALE—ONE CAR FIRST-CLASS WHITE potatoes, Wee McGregor, 30c. per bushel, l.o.b. Graysville, Man. Wm. Baker, Willoden Farm.

RADIO SUPPLIES

MEN, YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING radio sets and supplies and get your own outfit at wholesale. Write us for particulars. Radio Mail Order Co., Stirling Bldg., Dept. G, Vancouver, B.C. 41-5

FREE—RADIO CATALOGUE, FEATURING Westinghouse sets. Also full line of parts, etc. The Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 40-13

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

YOUNG MAN—TELEGRAPHY OFFERS YOU A real future. Train as telegrapher or station agent. Enroll now. New term opening. Write for prospectus. Western Telegraph School, Dept. G, Cadomin Bldg., Winnipeg. 39-5

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. Prof. Scott, Winnipeg, 40-26

SCHOOL VANS

WE MANUFACTURE SCHOOL VANS AND sell direct to school boards. The Lawrie Wagon Co., Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS VACANT

EARN \$75 PER WEEK
SELLING
Men's Tailored Clothing \$22.95 delivered. Money back guarantee. Big commissions. Experience unnecessary. Full or part time. Outfit free. Write
P.O. Box 2022 MONTREAL

THE J.R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for fall business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL HARDY STOCK of "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy varieties recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Start now at best selling time. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 42-9

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN—BEGINNERS, \$150- \$250 monthly. Railroads everywhere. Which position? Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 40-5

MAKE MONEY AT HOME DOING WORK FOR us. Particulars free. Kwik Showcard System, 2 Hermant Building, Toronto. 39-5

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

STOCKS AND BONDS

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 MAIN Street, Winnipeg. 19-26

JACK CHARLSON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 39-5

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. 39-5

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE- built typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Typewriter Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 39-9

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 16, 1925.

WHEAT—Fairly firm, with buying induced by crop deterioration here. American markets stronger relatively than Winnipeg an account of improved cash demand in southern centres. Offerings on the open market from the producer comparatively light, and export business also reported of small proportions, running perhaps 300,000 per day, which can be traced. With the various selling agencies in the market it is indeed difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy just what percentage of the crop has been disposed of. The continued reports of lack of demand from overseas do not correspond with the activity at the head of the lakes and at the Atlantic seaboard, also with the fact that deliveries of wheat against October contracts at this date have been exceedingly small. Just the opposite condition to what might be expected if the grain were not finding a ready market. Lower grades have widened considerably, the bad weather threatening to make very much four wheat out of what otherwise would have been good, sound One and Two Northern, thus creating a possible surplus of the lower grades. Future bids on this class of grain are not available.

OATS—Shippers of oats have been steady buyers of higher grade oats throughout, and while the oats movement is comparatively light as yet there are indications that much business can be done around present levels. The wheat market will doubtless have an influence, but generally oats appear steady and in fair demand.

BARLEY—Some let-up in the heavy offerings of barley, and it actually threatened to advance in value to higher levels yesterday when several export houses were anxious buyers against sales made at a little lower figure. Offerings on the advance increased, however, and some little decline was noticeable today. There is good business passing in this grain right along around present levels or a little lower.

FLAX—Speculators market. Cash flax business very small on account of the hold-up in threshing. Not much doing in the way of actual trade.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Oct. 12 to Oct. 17, inclusive.

	12	13	14	15	16	17	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct. 123	126	124	126	125	128	126	162	
Dec. 120	123	120	122	120	123	123	154	
May 124	127	124	126	125	127	127	157	
Oats—								
Oct. 43	44	43	44	44	44	44	63	
Dec. 42	42	42	42	42	42	43	63	
May 45	46	46	46	46	46	47	65	
Barley—								
Oct. 61	63	63	64	63	64	64	93	
Dec. 61	62	61	63	61	62	63	90	
May 64	66	65	67	65	66	66	92	
Flax—								
Oct. 234	239	233	236	234	236	241	236	
Dec. 228	232	227	229	227	230	233	224	
May 234	238	233	236	233	236	240	228	
Rye—								
Oct. 73	75	72	72	72	75	74	129	
Dec. 74	77	75	75	75	77	76	129	
May 80	83	81	81	81	83	82	132	

CASH WHEAT

Oct. 12 to Oct. 17, inclusive.

	Oct.	12	13	14	15	16	17	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	124	127	124	126	126	128	126	162	
2 N	121	123	121	123	123	125	124	15	
3 N	118	126	102	119	118	120	122	154	
4	110	113	110	112	110	113	112	142	
5	102	104	99	99	95	95	106	129	
6	78	89	89	85	85	85	117		
Feed	75	116	74	76	75	75	78	162	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed October 16 as follows: October, 1st d. higher at 10s 6¹/₂d; December, 2d higher at 10s 2d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted unchanged at \$4.81¹/₂. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: October \$1.52¹/₂; December \$1.46¹/₂.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.44¹/₂ to \$1.71¹/₂; No. 1 northern, \$1.43¹/₂ to \$1.49¹/₂; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.41¹/₂ to \$1.68¹/₂; No. 2 northern, \$1.40¹/₂ to \$1.46¹/₂; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.36¹/₂ to \$1.65¹/₂; No. 3 northern, \$1.35¹/₂ to \$1.44¹/₂. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.44¹/₂ to \$1.70¹/₂; No. 1 hard, \$1.43¹/₂ to \$1.54¹/₂. Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, \$1.43¹/₂ to \$1.53¹/₂; No. 1 hard, \$1.41¹/₂ to \$1.51¹/₂. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.18¹/₂ to \$1.27¹/₂; No. 1 durum, \$1.03¹/₂ to \$1.23¹/₂; No. 2 amber, \$1.14¹/₂ to \$1.25¹/₂; No. 2 durum, \$1.12¹/₂ to \$1.21¹/₂; No. 3 amber, \$1.11¹/₂ to \$1.22¹/₂; No. 3 durum, \$1.10¹/₂ to \$1.19¹/₂. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 80¹/₂c to 81¹/₂c; No. 3 yellow, 79¹/₂c to 80¹/₂c; No. 2 mixed, 78¹/₂c to 79¹/₂c; No. 3 mixed, 77¹/₂c to 78¹/₂c. Oats—No. 2 white, 35¹/₂c to 36¹/₂c; No. 3 white, 34¹/₂c to 35¹/₂c; No. 4 white, 32¹/₂c to 34¹/₂c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 65¹/₂c to 69¹/₂c; medium to good, 57¹/₂c to 64¹/₂c; lower grades, 49¹/₂c to 56¹/₂c. Rye—No. 2, 76¹/₂c to 79¹/₂c. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.56¹/₂ to \$2.59¹/₂.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending October 16, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle: 25,932; hogs, 3,885; sheep, 1,804. Last week: Cattle, 26,170; hogs, 3,652; sheep, 1,237.

During the past 14 days there have been more cattle pass through the Union Stock Yard at St. Boniface than during a similar period in the history of the yards. Naturally this heavy run depressed prices somewhat but not to the extent that might be expected, and we believe this is an exceedingly good indication that we may look for a continued active trade once this heavy run is cleared up. Choice export steers this week continue to bring up around \$7.00. Prime butcher steers from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Prime butcher cows have a top of around \$4.00, with the medium to good kinds selling from \$3.00 to \$3.50. Good breedy, fleshy, dehorned feeders, continue to find a ready outlet at from \$4.50 to

\$5.00. Choice stockers around \$4.00, medium qualities from \$3.00 to \$3.50. The calf market is weaker, best veals bringing \$6.00, medium to good qualities around \$4.50 to \$5.00, common calves \$2.50 to \$3.50.

The hog market continues to develop a weak undertone, thick smooths at time of writing being quoted at \$11.50 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hams.

The lamb market looks a little easier, best lambs bringing from \$10 to \$10.50. Butcher sheep \$4.50 to \$6.00.

We would like to remind our shippers that the third annual Stocker and Feeder Show will be held at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, October 28 to 30. Over \$8,000 in cash prizes are being offered. If you have any stock suitable for entry in this show get in touch with us and we will arrange your entries for you. There is no charge to enter stock and no expense to exhibitors other than regular yard charges.

The Livestock Exchange has declared Thanksgiving Day, Monday, November 9, a holiday. The market will therefore be closed on that day, but all stock arriving will receive every care and attention.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Prime butcher steers	6.00 to 6.25
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy	4.50 to 5.00
Medium feeders	3.25 to 4.00
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 2.75
Good stocker steers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.25
Common stockers	2.00 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	3.75 to 4.00
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.75 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	2.75 to 3.50
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Bred stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	5.50 to 6.00
Choice heavy calves	3.50 to 4.00
Common calves	2.00 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Egg receipts for the week ending October 10 were 1,212 cases. This shows a decided falling off from the previous week. The market is firm with dealers quoting country shippers extras 33c, firsts 31c, seconds 27c delivered, cases returned. Jobbing fresh extras 48c to 50c, firsts 40c, seconds 31c, storage extras 44c, firsts 38c, seconds 31c. Some packers are paying country shippers extras 36c, firsts 33c, seconds 28c. A car of storage seconds is rolling to Quebec city and one to Toronto from Winnipeg. Poultry: Receipts continue light and quality is reported as good. Live springs 12c to 18c, fowl 7c to 15c, roosters 7c, ducks 10c. No dressed poultry arriving.

SASKATCHEWAN—Eggs: Saskatchewan egg markets are firm under light receipts. In Regina the bulk of the trading is in storage stocks, although North Battleford reports a slight increase in the egg arrivals this week. Dealers paying country shippers extras 31c to 35c, firsts 28c to 32c, seconds 25c. Jobbing extras 41c, firsts 39c, seconds 34c. Poultry: Receipts show an increase with quality fair. Fowl 7c to 10c, springs 12c to 14c, roosters 5c, turkeys 8c to 10c, geese 7c, ducks 8c.

CALGARY—Eggs: There are practically no fresh eggs coming on to this market. Jobbing extras \$12.30, firsts \$11.90, seconds \$10.50. Poultry: The market is steady with springs 14c, heavy fowl 11c to 13, light fowl 7c to 9c.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur October 12 to October 17, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	1 CW	BARLEY	1 Fd	1 NW	FLAX	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Oct. 12	46	41	41	38	35	61	57	54	50	235	236	219	72
13	47	41	41	39	36	61	58	53	51	239	235	224	75
14	46	41	41	38	35	62	57	56	51	234	229	218	72
15	47	41	41	39	36	64	60	57	54	236	232	221	74
16	47	41	41	39	36	63	59	56	52	234	229	218	72
17	47	42	42	40	37	64	59	56	53	236	232	221	75
Week Ago	47	42	42	40	37	64	59	56	54	242	237	226	74
Year Ago	63	60	60	58	54	93	89	86	83	296	232	201	129

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CANADA

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CANADA has long recognized agriculture as her greatest basic industry. Hence, whatever benefits the farmer, benefits Canada.

In recent years much has been done by the government in enacting legislation, by Council in passing regulations, and by the Department of Agriculture in putting various policies into effect all with this end in view—helping the farmer.

As already indicated, the introduction of grading in connection with the selling of many of our products has done much to help the farmer and

improve our marketing opportunities, but grading is not by any means the only line of effort undertaken. In fact, there are very many lines along which efforts are being made to help the farmer either directly or indirectly, and so promote the interests of Canada generally.

To cite only a few of these lines, and barely to mention some of the things being done, the laws passed to help out or the policies in effect to promote the industry, the following paragraphs are submitted.

I. Helping the Farmer Sell His Products:

(a) **The Stocker Trade with Great Britain** re-opened April 1st, 1923, after 30 years' suspension. In 1923, 57,672 cattle were shipped to Great Britain; in 1924, 79,435 cattle, while for 1925, up to Sept. 24th, 73,800 cattle have gone forward, so that it is probable that over 100,000 head will be shipped this year.

(b) **Improved Practices on Canadian Stockyards** have been brought about by the Department's control of live stock exchanges and stockyards.

(c) **Feeder Shows and Sales** were organized in 1923, and are generously assisted, encouraging the proper feeding and finishing of our beef cattle.

(d) **The Meat Inspection Service**, by establishing the reputation of Canadian meats on foreign markets, has done much towards the building up of a profitable outlet for our live stock.

(e) **Shipping Point Inspection for Fruit**, first put into effect last year, is meeting with the approbation of growers and shippers.

(f) **The Market for Canada's Tobacco Crop** is being extended, and the demand increased by effective propaganda by the Department.

II. Improving Quality:

(a) **By Grading Produce**, such as butter, cheese, hogs, apples, potatoes, eggs, wool, grass and clover seed, and hay, the quality of these products marketed is being improved; the buyer is able to place confidence in the product, and the selling price is consequently enhanced.

(b) **By Plant Breeding Work**, new varieties of cereals, fruits and vegetables are being produced. Mention need only be made of Marquis and the new Garnet Wheat, of the McKay Pea, and the Melba Apple, to illustrate the value of this work.

(c) **By the Distribution of Pure Bred Sires**, (bulls, rams and boars), vast improvement has been brought about in our flocks and herds, which improvement would have been impossible save for this assistance.

(d) **By Assisting Agricultural Exhibitions** by money grants and by assisting live stock exhibitors in the payment of transportation costs for their exhibits, the value of quality is being brought more closely to the attention of the farmer, and the spirit of emulation aroused.

III. Encouraging and Improving Production:

(a) **Certification of Seed Potatoes** has done a great deal to encourage the use of Canadian seed potatoes in the United States, while the use of such certified seed has improved the quality of Canada's potato crop generally.

(b) **Flax Growing** has been greatly developed in some districts, revived in others, and introduced in still other parts of the Dominion.

(c) **Tobacco Growing** has been encouraged, and valuable assistance given, in production and marketing, in the older tobacco districts of Quebec and Ontario, while this year the possibilities of certain parts of British Columbia have been investigated, with such satisfactory results that the work will be extended next year.

(d) **Egg Laying Contests**, started some four years ago, have increased in popularity and number, there being now thirteen contests in operation. As a basis for registration and certification, these contests have already caused a wonderful improvement in Canada's poultry flocks.

(e) **Silver Black Fox Farming** is being set on a stable basis by the inspection of foundation stock commenced by the Department two years ago, and now nearing completion. Fox diseases have for some years been the subject of study at a special laboratory maintained for that purpose, while a new Fox Research Station is now being established to assist in solving the problems of feeding, breeding and disease control.

IV. Lowering Cost of Production:

(a) **The Introduction of Crop Rotations**, proven satisfactory after a number of years' trial at the various Experimental Farms, is helping the farmer make better use of his land.

(b) **The Introduction of Better Cultural Methods** is resulting in conservation of energy, increased returns and lower costs.

(c) **The Introduction of Better Feeding Methods for Live Stock** is helping the farmer make better use of his feeds, and increase returns from his live stock.

(d) **The Introduction of New and Better Varieties** of cereals, fruits, vegetables and special crops such as flax and tobacco gives the farmer better returns from the land he has

under cultivation, with certainly no increase in cost of production.

(e) **The Illustration Stations** of which there are now some 150 scattered throughout the Dominion, by demonstrating under actual farm conditions the rotations, cultural methods, feeding methods and new varieties of various crops tried and found satisfactory on the Experimental Farms, serve as object lessons to farmers for miles around and show how costs can be reduced and returns increased.

V. Protection Against Fraud:

(a) **Fertilizers** are controlled by the system of analysis, registration and inspection maintained under the Fertilizers Act.

(b) **Feeds** are sold under conditions prescribed by the Feeding Stuffs Act which place severe penalties on dealers selling feeding stuffs not up to standard, or likely to be injurious to live stock.

(c) **Seeds**, under the Seeds Act, 1923, are sold by grade, and are subject to inspection, while the sale of seed containing noxious weeds is prohibited.

(d) **Canned Goods** must be equal to the standard of quality described on the container, and up to weight. All canned fruit, vegetable and milk labels must be approved by the Department before they may be used.

VI. Fighting Disease and Pests:

(a) **Wheat Rust Eradication** on the prairies is a step nearer by reason of the determined efforts now being made by the Department. A staff of trained pathologists and plant breeders has been organized, a new Rust Laboratory is being built, the breeding of rust resistant varieties is proceeding, and eradication of the host plants, barberry and buckthorn completed.

(b) **The Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis** is gradually coming nearer the bounds of possibility, by reason of three different policies of the Department.

(i) **Accredited Herds**, there being now 1945 herds of pure bred cattle fully accredited, that is, declared absolutely free from tuberculosis, while 2187 other herds are in process of accreditation.

(ii) **Restricted Tuberculosis Free Areas** have been established in the Carman district of Manitoba, and the Chateauguay-Huntingdon district in Quebec, the first in 1923, the second in 1924. A third area, consisting of the Province of Prince Edward Island, is now under test, while it is hoped to commence work in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia in December of this year.

(iii) Under the **Supervised Herd Plan**, herds are tested by officers of the Department, but no compensation is paid for reactors, as is done in the case of accredited herds and restricted areas.

(c) **Cattle Mange, Hog Cholera and Glanders** are effectively controlled by inspection.

(d) **Injurious Insects**, grasshoppers, European corn borer, gipsy moth, spruce budworm, and brown tail moth, would do infinitely more damage were it not for control measures carried out by the Department.

These and many other lines of work are now being conducted by the Federal Department of Agriculture. No doubt you are interested in some of them.

If you wish for more information or desire any of our bulletins dealing with your particular farming problems, write:—

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa